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THE ADMIRALTY have given Official permission for raising a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be strictly limited to Public School or University Men and who will serve together as a Unit.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 18,121. 號一十二百一千八萬一第 日三十月五年辰丙 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1916. 二拜禮 號三十月六年五國民華中 PRICE, $8 PER MONTH.

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June 13th.—Europe (*vid* Siberia), per s.s. SHANGHING.
June 15th.—Europe (*vid* Negàpatam), per s.s. MISHIMA MARU.

TO DEPART.

June 14th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA.
June 14th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C. (Canada, United States, South America and United Kingdom *vid* Vancouver, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA.
June 15th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 0 a.m., per s.s. MISHIMA MARU.
June 15th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. YINGCHOW.
June 16th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NAGOYA.
June 22nd.—Formosa *vid* Keelung, Shanghai, North China and Japan *vid* Nagasaki, Victoria, Tacoma, and United Kingdom *vid* Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. MANILA MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. 119

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Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. 1551

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 586

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.10 „ ... „ 10 „
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7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
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11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 7.00 „ ... „ 15 „
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Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. 500

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [36

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NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service to Petrograd.		
					Sakaki	Kobe
$ 60 / £ 12	Shanghai (S.M.R. time)	Lv.		Tuesday	—	Sat. Morn.
	Tsingtao	„	Lv.	Noon	Fri.	Tues.
	Dairen	„	Ar.	11.25 „	Thursday	
			Lv.	11.55 „		
Y 116.25	Mukden (S.M.R. time)		Ar.	7.10 a.m.		
		„	Lv.	7.50 „		
Y 31.50	Changchun		Ar.	2.00 „	Friday	
		„	Lv.	2.30 „		
$ 5.60	(Russian Train)		Ar.	9.00 a.m.	„	
	Harbin	„	Ar.		„	

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.	
				Thursday	
$ 5.60	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.		10.10a.m.	
	Changchun	„	Ar.	1.30 p.m.	
		„	Lv.	2.00 „	
Y 14.25	Mukden (S.M.R. time)		Ar.	7.05 a.m.	
		„	Lv.	7.50 „	
Y 31.50	Dairen	„	Ar.	2.30 „	
		„	Lv.	3.00 „	
Y 60 / £ 12	Tsingtao	„	Ar.	Noon.	Friday
	Shanghai	„	Ar.	Forenoon.	Sat. Morn.
				Sakaki	Kobe

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
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Do. Do Smaller Edition	5.00	Do. paper cover	0.80
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The Hongkong Typhoon, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account	0.50	Hongkong Weekly Press, half-yearly vol., bound	7.50
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Hongkong, 9th June, 1916. [779

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[75-8

NOTICE.

MR. E. S. LEEDS, of Newchwang and Mukden, draws our attention to the fact that the entry appearing under the Firm which bears his name in the current issue of the "DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.," is entirely incorrect. We sincerely regret the mistake and any annoyance it may have caused.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept

Thursday, 15th June:—
9.15 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.

LACK OF MERCANTILE TONNAGE.

LORD BERESFORD'S SUGGESTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Speaking in the House of Lords last month, Lord Beresford drew attention to the serious position we were in with regard to the depletion of tonnage of the mercantile marine. He thought it was the most vital national question at the present time. The danger was likely to be increased in the near future, and if the present rate of depletion were continued it would be a serious question after the war. How had this depletion been brought about? The war losses, from submarines, mines, and in action, were over 860 vessels. Of these 400 had been ships of the carrying trade. To that 860 losses by war they had to add the normal losses by shipwreck, fire, and condemnation. That ran to about 340. We started the war with 11,353 vessels of over 400 tons. The Admiralty requirements, including transports, were between two and three thousand. That left about 8,853 vessels to carry on the trade of this country, and they had to do three times the work of the 14,353 which carried on the trade before the war. It had been said that our losses by war were 4½ per cent., that was on the 11,000. But they must count the war losses on the number of vessels left to carry on the trade of this country and in that way it came to 14 per cent. With the exception of the war losses everything he was stating was public property and could be got out of Lloyd's. Mercantile tonnage was priceless, and the only way to make up our losses was to set to work to build new ships. He called attention also to depletion through preventible waste. The Transport Department had done wonderfully well, but there was a great deal of waste going on. Another waste was that involved in the making of 17 dumfiny battleships. It was an absurd proposition and all those ships in that position ought to be brought back to the trade routes. The whole proposition was ludicrous. Then some ships had capsized owing to the guns not being properly placed or the ship not properly ballasted. There were three links in the chain which we ought to see were sound and welded together. There was, first, the question of compulsion for the military needs; secondly, the supplying of men in the workshops; and thirdly, and most important, the maintenance of the trade and commerce of the country. We could not win this war unless we mobilised the whole nation, and he personally would like to see the Government empowered to take any man or any woman at any time to do anything. He knew they would never get the country to agree to dragooning the working men into the workshops, but he believed that if the working men were told the truth about the position they would agree to some sort of discipline in regard to shipbuilding work. In a great measure the increase in the cost of food was due to the insufficiency of our mercantile tonnage. The shipowners of neutral nations were obtaining high freights and were making enormous fortunes, and having to bear no taxation upon extra profits they would devote the money to building ships. He wished that all the neutral Powers would follow the example of Portugal in utilizing interned German vessels, recognizing that Germany was now the enemy of the whole of the world. Lord Nunburnholme, in a telegram which he had just received, stated that the output of new steamers was being delayed through the Scotch works declining to supply steel for shipbuilding at the price fixed by the Ministry of Munitions for steel supplied for English ship building works.

Lord Beresford concluded by making the following suggestions:—(1) That the Government, in consultation with the Labour leaders, should endeavour to form a shipbuilding Battalion, on the lines of the Dockers' Battalion; (2) that at that consultation the Government should suggest to the Labour leaders the scientific organization in the national service of labour for shipbuilding; (3) that the wholesale waste and confusion which had been shown in regard to tank ships, dummy men-of-war, and the holding up ships until the were wanted should be stopped; (4) that profits should be utilized in constructing more merchant ships; (5) that the possibility of limiting imports more than at present he did not think the Government had done half enough in that direction—should be inquired into by a committee; and (6) that in no case should any ship be sent away in ballast. He expressed a desire to know why the report of the Tonnage Committee, presided over by Lord Curzon, had not been submitted. He feared that the Government once more would set to work too late; they seemed to him like a man who put a fire service into his house after he saw it alight. Without prompt action we should be liable to lose the war or to have an inconclusive peace, which would be fatal to this country, and the millions of money and the splendid lives which had been lost would avail us nothing.

OUR SERVICES TO OUR ALLIES.

Earl Curzon, replying for the Government, said none would dispute the vital character and the urgency of the problem. He was glad that Lord Beresford had paid a well-deserved tribute to the work done in the course of the war by the British mercantile marine. It had been splendid and devoted service, rendered in silence and in the face of considerable risk, far from the public eye, without the attraction of advertisement and without hope of immediate reward.

Before he dealt with the specific question raised by the noble lord he would like to say a word on the general uses to which the mercantile marine had been put during the war. Over 43 per cent. of British shipping had been requisitioned by the Government for the naval and military and essential civil needs of the Allied countries; 14 per cent. had been occupied in carrying foodstuffs and raw materials on behalf of the Government and the Allies; and the remaining 43

(Continued on next Column.)

HIGH FREIGHTS.

THE PROFITS OF NEUTRAL SHIPOWNERS.

The high freights which are being earned by shipping were the subject of earnest discussion at the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Paris, and the views set forth by the Italian delegates indicated that Italian merchants were disposed to regard Great Britain as in a large measure responsible for the conditions from which they suffered. In reply to the Italian delegates Sir Archibald Williamson, M.P., put the case for British shipowners. Having shown that after the military needs of the Allies had been satisfied there did not remain enough shipping, including that of neutrals, to supply the world's needs, Sir Archibald proceeded to the question of freights and said:—

"It is neutrals who are really accumulating enormous gains. It has been calculated that by the end of the present year the shipowners of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden will have accumulated, since the commencement of the war, profits in excess of their normal receipts amounting to no less than 80 million pounds sterling. I may say incidentally that we business men of Great Britain view this aspect of the case in a very serious light. It constitutes a direct menace to the future of our mercantile marine. While British shipowners are making comparatively small accumulations and are losing their vessels by the perils of the seas and the perils of war, neutrals are building up, and have built up enormous reserves with which at the opportune time they can build great fleets of merchant tonnage and seriously threaten the future of the mercantile marines of all the Allies."

Sir Archibald, in conclusion, pointed out that Italy herself could do something to improve the situation by facilitating the discharge of cargoes at Italian ports.

AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES.

DEPOSIT ON LOAN WITH THE TREASURY.

The Treasury have decided that, while it is not anticipated that the necessity to sell the securities deposited on loan with the Treasury will arise, they will be prepared, should such a contingency occur, to afford facilities to those depositors who may wish to purchase their securities. They have accordingly amended Clause 5 of the Memorandum of March 22nd, 1916, setting forth the terms and conditions of deposit as follows:—

In case the Treasury should find it necessary to sell all or any of the securities deposited, the Treasury may take over all or any such securities on sending notification in writing to the registered address of the holder of the certificate. The Treasury will in that case pay the value of the securities mentioned in the notification, calculated at the New York Stock Exchange closing quotation of the day the notification is sent, with an addition of 2½ per cent. on the value so calculated. Payment to be made in London in sterling at the exchange of the day, without any deduction for brokerage and commission, on the day following the dispatch of the notification, against the surrender of the Treasury certificate.

Provided that in cases in which a desire to that effect has been expressed at the time of deposit (or in the case of securities already deposited within 31 days of the date of this notice), the Treasury will allow the depositor 14 days in which he may release his securities on payment in New-York of the value of the securities as fixed by the notification of sale, subject to the condition that, if the release is not effected within that period, the securities may be sold and the actual proceeds of the sale plus 2½ per cent. paid to the depositor, on surrender of the Treasury certificate. Payment in sterling will be made on the day on which the depositor decides to exercise the option, or, failing the exercise of such option, on the day on which notification of the actual sale of the securities is received, in either case against the surrender of the Treasury certificate.

per cent. had been left to the British shipowners under State regulations as to its use. The assistance we were rendering to our Allies in respect of shipping was on a scale unprecedented in the history of any war—a scale unsuspected by and unknown to all except a few people in the Allied countries. But for British ships France, Russia, and Italy would have to depend on their own resources for obtaining things which were necessary for the conduct of the war, and those resources were notoriously inadequate for the purpose. Out of a total of between 3,000 and 4,000 British ocean-going steamers we had dedicated over 500 to the exclusive service of France, Italy, and Russia. We gladly gave these, and we wished we could give more; but at least our services should be acknowledged and known. By a curious coincidence the number of merchant ships lost was almost exactly balanced both in numbers and in tonnage by the new ships which in the course of the war had been added to the merchant service. He argued that at present the position of the British Mercantile Marine in respect of tonnage differed in a degree that was only inconsiderable from that which it occupied before the war. The 70 ships interned in German ports had been almost exactly balanced by the number of enemy vessels captured. He promised to bring Lord Beresford's suggestions to the notice of the Prime Minister.

GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

PROFESSOR HAECKEL ON EXPANSION.

AN AFRICAN EMPIRE.

A statement of the ends that Germany hopes to secure when peace is signed is contained in an article by Professor Ernst Haeckel in a recent number of the *New York Times Magazine*. He speaks of the common "Germanistic culture" of England and Germany, which had given rise to the hope, "particularly within the last 40 years, since the rebirth of the German Empire and the subduing of France," of an alliance between the two "Germanistic sister nations" for the general good of the world. "This beautiful dream, however," says Professor Haeckel, "has now vanished, thanks to the deep-rooted, brutal, national egoism of the England." He say that:—

"There is no hope that it will be reviewed for a long time as the consequences of the war, . . . recklessly brought upon the world by England, are so horrible, the wounds it is inflicting upon civilized humanity are so deep, that a real reconciliation between Germany, who has been attacked, and her treacherous, murderous English brother is not to be thought of for some time. At least the present generation of Continental Europe will not be able to extend the hand of reconciliation to England, the present generation that for the past 18 months has been witnessing daily Great Britain's barbarous and infamous methods of warfare—the unparalleled mass murder she has been practising, the shameless mendacity and hypocrisy of English politics, her outrageous treatment of prisoners and wounded."

A LASTING PEACE.

Professor Haeckel, who declares himself a pacifist whose aim is "to prevent the inevitable but boundless 'competitive struggle' from degenerating into a bloody murderous 'struggle for existence,'" urges that the longer the war lasts the more urgent grows the desire for immediate peace, a lasting peace which will "make impossible for centuries, if not for ever, the repetition of the inhuman horrors" of the war; and continues:—

"We cannot, of course, presume to lay down special terms of peace. But we may, as many have done before, outline in a general way the most important points to be considered when the time comes for making peace. We now hold firmly in our hands as valuable security considerable territory—Belgium and the North of France in the west, Poland and the Baltic Provinces in the east. These rich countries were formerly German possessions. Antwerp must remain our stronghold on the North Sea, and Riga on the Baltic Sea. The alliance we have succeeded in making with the Orient is extremely important for us at the present time (Berlin, Constantinople, the Baghdad Railway, and so on). At all events, when the treaty of peace is concluded we must demand a considerable extension of the German Empire.

"In making this demand our motive is neither the greed nor the lust for gold that dominates England, who rules the world, nor the vain national pride of France, with its mania for glory; nor the childish megalomania of Rome-crazed Italy; nor the insatiable hankering for territorial expansion of semi-barbarous Russia. It is simply this, that the German Empire, being over-populated, has urgent need to extend and strengthen its frontiers, which were most unfavourable for it before the war.

"The new provinces which we are going to annex are energetic and reckless, but with cautious and intelligent treatment they can be Germanized, or at least be made accessible to German culture, education, and civilization. This important task is not new for Germany. In former centuries she succeeded in accomplishing it over a large extent of territory."

GERMANY IN AFRICA.

The writer then explains that the best means of Colonial expansion lies in the foundation of a great German colonial empire in Middle Africa and says:—

"With the possession of Belgium and it excellent port of Antwerp we shall also acquire the Congo State, with its extensive area and wealth of resources. In adding the Congo to our colonies in the eastern and western part of Middle Africa, which as a result of the expenditure of tremendous efforts on our part have already reached a high degree of prosperity, we shall have a vast region, the exploitation of which by the energy, industry, knowledge, and intelligence of German colonists promises a most profitable field for us for centuries to come.

"England must not be permitted to carry out her magnificent scheme to establish a worldwide Empire on land as well as on sea by building direct lines of communication from the Cape to Cairo and from the Niger to the Irawadi. Egypt, which England grabbed more than 30 years ago from the Turks, its rightful owners, must be returned to them. So also must the Suez Canal, which is to be placed under international administration. Great Britain must be driven out of Africa altogether. Cape Colony and the glorious island of Ceylon must be given back to Holland, to whom they formerly belonged."

Having remarked upon the blessings German culture and education are to bring to Turkey, Professor Haeckel comes to the question of the freedom of the seas. He says:—

"This can be achieved only by destroying or else rendering harmless, Great Britain's rule of the seas. England's maritime tyranny has indeed existed for centuries. Disregarding the legitimate claims of other nations, England in her selfish greed and desire for domination has sought to weaken or destroy the sea power of all the nations that came in competition with her. . . . Never has this been so directly and vividly illustrated as in the present world war. From the very beginning, England, through her maritime supremacy and the secure footing she had in all parts of the world, has isolated Germany and cut her off from all other countries by destroying her cable communications. It is only in this way that we can explain the extraordinary effect of the huge campaign of lies, the success

(Continued on next Column.)

PROBABLE THREE YEARS' WAR.

MAJOR-GENERAL LLOYD ON LOSSES AT LOOS.

Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, General Officer Commanding the London District, speaking at the opening of a Y.M.C.A. hut at Paddington, said that he did not underrate the efforts the British Army had made in this war, but the Empire—perhaps more in the Dominions than in this country—was beginning to realize the magnitude of the task before it, and the necessity for increased and improved organization and the conscription of the necessary men for the fighting line. At Loos alone 60,000 British soldiers were placed *hors de combat*. They might search all British military history and find nothing to compare with it, but it had been said that if we had had another division there it would have gone far towards victory. Ceylon, which had contributed so generously towards the hut they were opening that day, had come to the Empire's aid with splendid contributions in men and money. If Lord Kitchener had done nothing else to earn the gratitude and admiration of this country he deserved it all for two things he had done—he had told us from the first this war would last three years, and in the second place he had made it clear to the nation if we were to be victorious we must have more men and still more men. After twenty months' experience of the war he must confess that it looked very much like lasting three years, and possibly longer, and if, as appeared probable, this was going to be a war of attrition, nothing but compulsory service would give us the numbers of men we must have to ensure victory.

DEMOCRATIC RELIGION.

THE BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM'S PROPOSALS.

The Bishop of Birmingham, dealing with the question of Church reform in his monthly letter to the clergy, says that there must be a complete democratizing of religion. Bishops must come out of the ranks of those who have to have large stipends because of undue demands upon them. Most of them, he believed, would gladly see their incomes halved if they were relieved of charges which they could not avoid. There must next be an equalizing of work and payments in the ranks of the clergy. Then there must be democratizing of churches. The Church would never win the masses less than ever after the experiences of our soldiers in France, to come to buildings for worship so long as vested interests secured good places for some whilst others must go "below the salt." He would sweep away every reserved seat in every church, except some to be kept for the infirm of body.

They must democratize their services. The clergy should have freedom to have plenty of sanctioned extra services. Uniformity was the assassin of devotion. Above all, let them make the great central service of the Holy Communion the rallying point. It would also be necessary for the Church to understand better its duty to the whole of the community. A closer study of social questions, a frank statement that many accepted positions were unchristian and that they could not remain unchallenged by the National Church—all these must be willing offerings to the cause of national unity.

GERMAN TORTURE OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

The *Russkoe Slovo*, describing the treatment of Russian prisoners in the hands of the Germans, says:—

In the German system of repression special mention must be made of the asphyxiating coffin. This is a large tin box in the shape of a coffin, wherein the condemned man is placed after being suitably bound and gagged, and the lid is then hermetically sealed in order to prevent the influx of fresh air. The poor miserable wretch soon begins to stifle, and finally loses consciousness, when the coffin is opened and the patient is revived by the administration of a restorative, and then once more thrown back into this infernal coffin of torture.

The torturing rack is a stake fitted with all manner of fine cords. The condemned man is supended in such a manner that these cords bite into his flesh as soon as the members become stretched under the weight of his body. Even the most hardened soldiers are unable to resist this form of torture more than two hours. As soon as they lose consciousness they are let down to regain consciousness, but the same torture begins again on the morrow.

And to think that the official dose of this punishment lasts 28 hours.—*Wireless Press.*

our enemies had in calumniating us and making us hated by the neutral nations. And yet Great Britain's maritime tyranny is just as much of a menace to these neutral nations as to us, and to France, Italy, and all the other Allies of England as well. Under certain circumstances the British pirate State will deal with them as it has dealt with us."

In conclusion, Professor Haeckel discusses the influence of education upon progress and declares:—

"From my free-thinking, Monistic point of view I regard the separation of school and Church and of State and Church as highly desirable. It was done long ago in Holland and the United States, and recently in France, proving beneficial to all concerned. I do not advocate the complete elimination of religious instruction. . . . What we object to merely is the enforced teaching of the theoretical doctrines of the Christian faith to our youth as divine relations. Nothing but mythological poetic inventions, they are in direct conflict with the results of modern science."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Y.M.C.A.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In my humble opinion we are doing God's work even more effectively in fighting against Prussian militarism and all that it connotes than we should be in raising a building fund for the local branch of the Y.M.C.A. Let "Believer" picture the state of the world if "Necessity" becomes the supreme law, if "Might" is allowed to triumph over "Right," and if the pernicious doctrines of Nietzsche, and his school are allowed to prevail. "For everything there is a season." Just now it is the season for fighting. The war will not be won by pious hopes. "The Lord helps those who help themselves."—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER BELIEVER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Apparently a very large section of the European community is opposed to the scheme propounded for the raising, by public subscription, of a considerable amount for the purpose of erecting, and furnishing, new premises for the Y.M.C.A. And, now that one of the two gentlemen who each generously offered to subscribe $35,000 has himself thrown cold water on the scheme, the probabilities are that it will fall through. Should this take place, may I suggest that a most excellent opportunity will arise, not only for showing the *bonâ fides* of those who are able, but have positively refused, to subscribe towards carrying out the fallen scheme, but also for providing against the contingency, which is not at all unlikely to happen, of all of us being compelled to lend whatever pecuniary aid we can to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion?

What I suggest is that an account be opened in our leading bank into which may be paid any sum not less than, say, $5, each depositor being credited with the amounts so paid in by him, and provided with a special paying-in book and pass book. To save the bank trouble, a committee might be formed who would act as trustees for the depositors and keep their accounts, themselves paying the amounts received into the bank in their own names as trustees. Then, when the total amount has swelled, as it inevitably will, to such an extent as will be most useful to the Home Government for war purposes, it should be offered as a loan therefor, but to bear interest, as in the case of the F.M.S. loan, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable here. I suggest that no definite amount be fixed, but that the community be invited to continue to subscribe for so long a time as the war lasts, in anticipation, or, rather, in the knowledge, that funds will from time to time be required during that period for the successful prosecution of the war.

So soon as the sums deposited by any subscriber amount to, say, $50, then, the war loan being accepted (as it assuredly would be), a bond should be issued for that amount to such subscriber.

In this way every individual member of the community, whatever may be his station in life, would be encouraged to save, by denying himself luxuries or unnecessaries, and would have the satisfaction of feeling that he had assisted the British Empire, and had rendered more secure the future of this Colony, and at the same time had made a good investment for himself.

I have very little doubt that those who have already subscribed towards the Y.M.C.A. scheme would be more than willing that the amounts so subscribed should, instead of being returned to them, be transferred to such a war loan fund as I suggest. Moreover, the doubts thrown by "Shareholder" in his letter published to your issue of to-day, with regard to the right of directors to give away their company's funds, for what might be deemed to be a charitable purpose, would be set at rest should those funds be invested in a war loan.—Yours etc.,

C. D. WILKINSON.

Hongkong, 12th June.

Y.M.C.A. BUILDING FUND.

SIXTH LIST OF DONATIONS.

The following is a list of the donations made to the Y.M.C.A. Building Fund yesterday:—

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co....	$ 1,000
Mr. C. E. Anton	250
	$ 1,250
Already acknowledged	90,435
Total	$91,6

NAVY LEAGUE WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The recent correspondence in the local Press anent appeals to the public for charitable purposes, revealing as is done the burning desire of the great part of us to do the "right thing," emboldens my committee to go outside the small membership of the local branch of the Navy League in an attempt to raise funds for an object upon the legitimacy of which there can be no two opinions.

A committee of ladies has recently been formed at home in connection with the Navy League, which is approaching the Overseas branches with the object of obtaining funds for the establishment and equipment of a Naval wing to the "Star and Garter" Hospital, Richmond Hill.

The amount mentioned by Miss Gibbons, the Secretary, is so modest that we are endeavouring to secure it among the eighty or so members of the local and Canton branches, but those of the Hongkong public who are not members of the Navy League might like to subscribe to a greater effort, and to them we appeal to give what they can and as quickly as they can.

It should be comparatively easy for Hongkong to raise £1,000 for such a purpose.

Let us remember that there is not a great distance between the "Scrap" and the "Scrap-Heap," and the least we who were hale enough to drink "the other half" to the Naval Victory of the Skager-Rak can do is to make comfortable those broke in our wars.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by yours faithfully,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Navy League, Hongkong Branch,
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1916.

THE QUESTION OF SCIENTIFIC PROOF.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The Rev. H. Copley Moyle's letter on the question of scientific proof has caused considerable amusement to some of my friends and myself. Will he kindly explain:—

(1.)—What he means by a non-material conception of the universe.

(2.)—What are the different spheres of knowledge, each of which has its own method of proof.

(3.)—What are the methods of proof for matters which fall under a non-material sphere. For instance, by what method does he discriminate between the Trinity of the Christians and the Dualism of Zoroastrianism?

Furthermore, if he will give us his definitions of beauty and mother's love, scientific proof could, no doubt, be given of their existence in specific cases.—Yours, etc.,

SCIENTIFIC PROOF.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1916.

THEFTS FROM THE KOWLOON GODOWNS.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was charged by Mr. R. Packham, of the Godown Company, with the larceny of a number of skeins of cotton. The Magistrate asked Mr. Packham whether much was stolen from the godowns, and witness said he could not say definitely; anything that was stolen the compradore had to make good.

Inspector Gordon said he had little doubt that these petty thefts were fairly frequent.

His worship—It would not require a man of dangerous character to commit this kind of theft.

Inspector Gordon agreed, but said he thought the public should not be robbed by a man of defendant's class.

Defendant was sent to prison for a month.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

1 p.m., June 12th.

Cyclone or typhoon over North China Sea, developing.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, June 1st.

POLITICAL.

China continues in a state of upheaval, and no one can foresee the end. Foreign intervention may be necessary to restore peace to this troubled land—and foreign intervention will be limited to the operations of one country—or there may be a sudden collapse on the part of the Central Government or of the Revolutionaries. The Chinese, however, have a knack of disappointing the prophets. Their capacity for compromise makes the apparently impossible a matter for comparatively easy solution.

THE FINANCIAL IMPASSE.

The financial situation continues serious. The so-called Moratorium remains in operation in the capital and for a few miles beyond, and whatever value it may possess in the mind of the genius who called it into being it cannot be said that the benefits are very apparent to the man in the street. The notes of the two National banks have been practically discredited by this drastic measure, and, as the available silver and copper in the capital is exceedingly limited, all commercial transactions have become more and more difficult. The larger merchants cannot accept or make offers with any sense of security, while the consequently enhanced price of commodities has brought the people actually to the starvation limit near which they lived under normal conditions, and it is only the forces of law and order which have so far prevented them from making their resentment more articulate. The action of the Ministry of Finance in opening a few Exchange Bureaux in which a very disproportionate amount of specie is given in return for notes has proved very unsatisfactory, and aggravates rather than alleviates the situation. Every day we expect the crisis to come to a height, but somehow the inevitable is delayed—a testimony to the wonderful patience of the Chinese. Despite official *démenti*, there have been attempts to negotiate loans with American capitalists, but this "frenzied finance," as the Republican papers term it, has so far not had results. Yuan Shih-kai is credited with having said that if he had an assured revenue of three million dollars for three or four months he could have dominated the situation, and that, too, in spite of recent secessions. Money talks in China as elsewhere, and Yuan realised that.

In this connection one or two good stories are related. I am told that a former *employé* of the Ministry of Communications was so guileless as to accept his salary in Bank of Communication notes, which he soon found he could not negotiate satisfactorily. A happy idea occurred to him. He went to the Bank of Communication and informed the smiling official behind the counter that he wished to open a deposit account. All the preliminaries were gone through, and when it came to handing over the money the gentleman behind the counter ceased to be so affable as the bundle of notes was presented. "Oh, no," he said, "we do not accept notes; we only accept silver," and the deal was off. The other story concerns a merchant who was haled before a magistrate in the city for having declined to accept bank notes presented by a customer. He admitted the offence and was fined 10 dollars. He handed over two 5 dollar Bank of Communication notes. The Court refused to accept them!

EXODUS FROM PEKING.

The uncertainty and tendency to anxiety which so many of the better class feel has led to another great exodus from the Capital to Tientsin. The trains from here to the Treaty port are crowded with women and children in particular, and most men who can afford to do so have rented houses in Tientsin and are ready to fly there at a moment's notice. Those who are not so fortunately circumstanced are endeavouring to make arrangements with foreign friends inside and outside the Legation Quarter to afford them shelter in the event of disturbances, and in most cases those foreigners who are in a position to do so have readily agreed. There is no doubt that the citizens of Peking feel that they are living on the edge of a volcano. Their fears may be groundless, but still they are very real to them.

PERSONAL.

Lady Jordan leaves for Home on Monday. On that day she and Sir John will go down to Peitsiho, where they will spend a week, after which her ladyship will join the train for Petrograd.

The foreign community has been much interested in the wedding of Mr. David Fraser, the *Times* correspondent. The bride, Miss Edith Finch, arrived from home *viâ* Siberia last Saturday morning, and the religious ceremony took place the same day at the Anglican Cathedral, the civil ceremony being performed three days later.

THE SEASON.

Wind and dust have remained longer than usual this year, and the thirsty land is crying out for much-needed rain. Summer has already commenced in real earnest, and the thermometer reaching three figures hastened departures for the seaside or the hills.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, June 9th.

A DELUGE.

Those who have the misfortune or fortune to be some distance from the port have been cut away from the outside world for ten days. There has been a steady downpour of rain and teeming floods rivalling those of Noah's time. The folks here have not seen the like for twenty years. Farmers are in consternation. Paddy, which has been drowned, is known to have come to life again and actually to have produced grain, so there is a lingering hope still that if the genial sun should show his face again rice and people might not fare so badly as appears probable at present.

MARTIAL ARDOUR DAMPED.

The rain has damped the ardour of the soldiery and the fighting clans. The Northern soldiers on the Fukien borders have been afflicted with *beri beri* and have decamped towards Amoy. Thus the Southerners are having it their own way. But it is not yet evident that the anti-President South has any desire to compel the Fukienese to join them. The general feeling is that the masses in that Province are against the President but lack a leader. The Northern soldiers are charged with undue severity towards those falling into their hands who sympathise with the Republicans. They have shot some and imprisoned others. This undoubtedly tends to create a bitter spirit between the rival parties, which hitherto has not been very pronounced in any part of China.

One of the famous fugitives and outlaws of the present Government—a hero of the revolution—by name Ha Shiu Fa, has been on a visit to Swatow.

DEATH PENALTY FOR CUTTING WIRES.

Part of the Canton and Swatow telegraph wires have been tampered with. The wires extending between seven posts have been cut and taken away. The miscreants have not been caught, but a big reward is offered and a new order has been issued that people found guilty of doing such a thing in future will pay the death penalty.

CHINESE AND EMPIRE DAY.

On Empire Day the Chinese residents owning British citizenship manifested hearty good will in all the proceedings. They are never backward in showing their loyalty. To the two hundred and forty pounds collected they contributed their willing share.

A TIGER LAID LOW.

From Chhau Yang the story comes of an exciting chase after a tiger. We have not heard of tigers being in our neighbourhood for a long time. This tiger had a rich larder stocked with pigs and cattle in the vicinity of the wood in which he made his lair. Two men who dared to intrude were badly mauled. Finally, the wood was surrounded and stormed by a host of warriors and the tiger was killed. He weighed 250 catties.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF ANILINE DYES.

There are continuous lamentations from those who hoarded quantities of aniline dyes. They are now selling at a fifth of the price paid for them.

EXPECTANT.

We are longing and yearning for war news, for now the tide of victory for the allies is welling up. He is a hopeless pessimist who does not read this meaning in the war news of the local journals, and in the news of the weekly Home papers. We gather that the Allies are gradually gaining the ascendency and that the Central Powers, while still clinging to their enormous battle fronts, are undoubtedly slackening in their offensive warfare. Gradually the clouds are being dispelled, and the cause of the Allies looks more rosy and bright. All possessed of human feeling are horrified at the callous treatment of prisoners in Wittenberg. The ashes of Luther lie buried there, but certainly none of his humane spirit is left in the Wittenberg of to-day.

An Edinburgian view of the recent Zeppelin raid, especially for the benefit of the Kaiser and whom it may concern:—"Mother, the Zepps. are overhead—don't you think we had better get into safer quarters?" "Oh! I don't want to get up; I don't want to catch cold!"

CIGARETTES AND "SOLDIER'S HEART."

Mr. Tennant, replying to a question by Mr. J. M. Henderson in the House of Commons, said:—"A certain number of cases of disordered action of the heart are occurring—the so-called 'soldier's heart.' This is being investigated in a hospital specially set aside for the purpose. We have no evidence that the number of cases is increasing at present. By some observers this condition is attributed to excessive cigarette and tobacco smoking, and this is being looked into by skilled experts."

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Return " "	(available also for return by day steamer)	11.00
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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 13TH JUNE, 1916.

8 a.m. HONAM. | 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. KINSHAN. | 5 p.m. FATSHAN.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JUNE, 1916.

8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN. | 8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. FATSHAN. | 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 1,000, | S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARE AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

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CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. HANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.; the round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123

Grown on British owned plantations in the British West Indian Island of Montserrat.

Shipped in British vessels.

Montserrat

Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warranted by a British firm of world-wide renown.

Of All Storekeepers.

Purse Bros. Limited & Watts, Ltd.—Liverpool & London.

35-3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTIFICATION

FROM THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN CONSULATE IN HONGKONG.

WITH a view to utilising to the fullest possible extent the resources of Archangelsk and White Sea Ports for the successful prosecution of the War, the Russian Government have decided to prohibit, except under special permission, the entry into those ports of all cargoes not destined for purposes of national defence.

Manufacturers, Merchants and others are accordingly invited to apply to the Secretary of the "COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE RAVITAILLEMENT," India House, Kingsway, for special permits. Particulars should be given as specified by the Notice in the Board of Trade Journal, April 20th, Vol. XCIII., No. 1012, Page 165.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1916. [794

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Popular

ORGAN RECITAL

THURSDAY,

JUNE 15TH,

AT 9.15 P.M.

Vocalist: Miss WILKES.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1916. [795

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

'NAMSANG'

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1916. [6

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have This Day established ourselves as Import-Export Merchants and Commission Agents under the name and style of KITTING & Co., (培記洋行) at No. 16, Des Vœux Road, Central.

U. KITTING.
U. TOTING.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. [784

NOTICE.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Undersigned, St. George's Building, Chater Road, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [757

NOTICE.

WM. MEYERINK & Co.,
H. TIMCKE.

ALL CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 30th June, 1916.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vœux Road,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1916. [738

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having acquired the interest in the "Von Riegen," Patent Firebridge Bar, it will henceforth be known as the "ECLIPSE" PATENT FIREBRIDGE BAR.

Full particulars and prices for installations from:

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.,
2, Queen's Buildings.

Telephone 236.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1916. [419

WANTED.

FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential.

For particulars apply to—
"BOOK OFFICE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 10th Jun, 1916. [785

WANTED.

BRITISHER Seeks Employment, temporary or otherwise. Many years' experience in the East. Excellent references and testimonials. No objection to outports.

Apply—
"X. Y. Z.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1916. [746

WANTED.

FOR Singapore, CHINESE CLERK with a good knowledge of Chinese Characters; thorough knowledge of English essential; would be required mainly for translation work.

Apply—
"A. B. C.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. [741

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMS at the Upper Terminus with usual Servants' Quarters. Very convenient. Electric Light and Water Carriage System.

Apply to—
PEAK TRAMWAYS Co.
[790

TO LET.

GLENSHIEL, 141, PEAK. Partly Furnished if required; suitable for a Mess.

For all details apply to—
"GLENSHIEL,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[783

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 129, THE PEAK, from middle July to middle October.

For particulars apply—
No. 9,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[780

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Every convenience.

Apply—
"BOARD,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[773

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.
[622

TO LET.

OFFICES in Princes' Building.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co
[572

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).

Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
691

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
[90

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.

For particulars etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
665

TO LET.
From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[518

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[37

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMEEN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
[415

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 1, HILLSIDE," THE PEAK.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai

Nos. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD
Alexandra Buildings
692

INTIMATIONS

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN

BAGUIO

(PHILIPPINES).

CITY Built on Pine Clad Hills Swept by Cool and Refreshing Breezes.

5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.

65 F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.

Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from Manila.

GOLF, TENNIS, POLO.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.

FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS IN THE WORLD.

Automobile and Horse Race Tracks

FIRST CLASS HOTELS

For Information, address:—
THE CITY SECRETARY,
BAGUIO, P.I.,
or nearest Office of THOS. COOK & SON.
[788

G R

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915 77

FOR SALE.

ONE SET VERTICAL MARINE ENGINES, with three cylinders of 15 inches, 24 inches and 40 inches diameter, with Condenser and Pumps, complete. Also three bilge directing boxes, one reducing valve, two discharge valves, one set double safety valves, one steam distributing valve chest with valves, one bulkhead flange for shaft, one main injection valve, and one spare condenser door, all having been formerly used in connection with the aforesaid engines. Built in 1904 and been in use only 14 months.

1,983 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.
1,677 lbs.—L. A. Turning Steel.
926 lbs.—Oval Chisel Steel.
2,896 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel.

and

One hundred Kilos Metal Packing.

Open to Offers.

For further particulars, apply to—
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
4, Duddell Street.
[411

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAGOYA"

Captain A. B. Garwood, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 16th June, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "KHYBER," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "NAGOYA," due in London about the 2nd Aug., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1916. 1

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SAINT BEDE," On or about 3rd July.
S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE," On or about 15th July.

It is intended that both of the above vessels will proceed via Panama Canal.

For Freight and further information, apply to—
DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st June 1916.

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

PYERIS.

(*Registered.*)

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—*Pope.*

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 CTS. „ „

TRADE MARK

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

'13

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13TH JUNE, 1916.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

THE Russians have commenced their long-anticipated offensive movement with an onslaught against the Austrian positions in Galicia. The battle, which is being waged over a front of 300 miles, is only yet in its initial stages, but the enemy line has been pierced at several points and the consequences may have far-reaching effects and lead to the rapid retirement of no fewer than five Austrian armies. The German right flank and the Austrian left flank have been uncovered. On the one side there is feverish activity to the west of Pinsk owing to the fact that the main line of German communications is imperilled, while upon the other the approaches to Lemberg are exposed, and it is not unlikely that this important city, which has had such varying fortune during the course of the war, will in a short time be again in the occupation of the Russians. Indeed, already Russian cavalry are reported twenty-five miles south-east of this position. It must be remembered that on the eastern frontier events move much more rapidly than they do in France or Flanders. In the west, trench warfare has been developed to such an extent that gains and losses are measured in the term of yards, and, as is known, there are many who hold the opinion that the position of "stalemate" will never be altered by direct attack. In the east the conditions are altogether different. Owing to the nature of the soil the Austrians have been unable to entrench themselves effectively, and have had to rely upon breastworks. They are fighting in what is practically a huge swamp. The roads, which in many places are carried over narrow causeways, are easily destroyed, and, as a result, in some sectors the Russian artillery has completely isolated large units of the enemy which have had no option but to surrender. Moreover, the attack came as a great surprise, and the Austrians were completely disorganised. Upon the eve of the battle they were engaged in celebrating the German naval "victory" off Jutland. Reinforcements are being hurried up from the Italian front, and the Germans are endeavouring to relieve the pressure by creating a diversion in the shape of an attack in force in the neighbourhood of Dvinsk. It is also said that they are detaching troops from their own line and are sending them to the assistance of their Allies in their extremity. Such help as they can send, however, cannot be very material, for the Germans are themselves responsible for holding the 450 miles of front that stretches from the Gulf of Riga to the Pripet, and their forces do not aggregate more than 1,200,000 men. The German armies in Russia have thus roughly 1,300 combatants per mile over the front as a whole, and from such a weakly held line any withdrawal of troops may have to be paid for dearly. Nor can very much assistance be anticipated from the Italian front. The time has passed when the Germans could mass great bodies of reserve troops at a threatened point and return them to their original positions so soon as danger had been averted. Their heavy losses combined with the gradually increasing strength of the Allies and the activity on all fronts now make such tactics impossible. The Austrians are responsible for holding the line from the Pripet to the frontier of Rumania. They will have to be left largely to their own resources, and they are apparently unequal to the task before them. In three days the Russians advanced twenty-five miles towards Lutzk. They occupied the whole of the triangular fortified position formed by Kolki, Lutzk and Olyka, which is strategically most important as the connecting centre between Poland and the roads to Galicia and Bukhovina; and in Bukhovina they have captured the head of the railway leading to Czernowitz. Information which comes to hand as we write shows that the offensive movement is being pushed forward with the greatest vigour, and it is claimed that already all the territory lost since last autumn has been recovered. Immense stores of ammunition have been captured, and the enemy losses, including some 100,000 prisoners, are calculated to be in the neighbourhood of a quarter of a million men. Russia has been waiting until she possessed the superiority of numbers and armament necessary for a crushing victory and a continuous offensive, and that time seems now to have arrived. The work of preparation which has been carried on with such feverish haste throughout the recent months is about to bear fruit, and the Austrians, and, in due course, the Germans also, will find that they have a totally different task before them than that which confronted them when they had to meet an army so deplorably ill-equipped that thousands of the men lacked guns and ammunition. When the Russians were driven back they were not defeated, and the Allies were confident that a period for recuperation was alone necessary before the "great steam-roller" would once again commence its forward movement. That confidence is now being justified by events.

A mail for Europe *viâ* Siberia closes to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

A special meeting of the Provisional Finance Committee of the Y.M.C.A. Building Fund will be held at the City Hall at noon to-day.

A Chinese passenger boat, carrying goods and passengers from the outlying districts, left Saikung on Saturday for Hongkong, and in the early part of the evening, during a squall, the boat capsized. Four men and two women are missing, and it is believed they have been drowned. The people on board were for the most part small farmers.

In order that the Archangelsk and White Sea ports may be utilised to the fullest possible extent for the successful prosecution of the war, the Russian Government have decided to prohibit, except under special permission, the entry into those ports of all cargoes not destined for the purpose of national defence. Manufacturers, merchants and others should apply to the Secretary of the "Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement," India House, Kingsway, for special permits, giving particulars as specified by the notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 20th.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The action of the Chinese in letting off a few fireworks as a means of giving vent to their feelings on learning of Yuan Shih Kai's death seems to have given rise to a great deal of unnecessary commotion in the Colony. In the West Point district, I am told, the Fire Brigade gallantly dashed up under the command of the Captain Superintendent of Police and directed a stream of water upon the "malefactors." At about midnight, too, the members of the Special Police Reserve were summoned in hot haste from their beds, to the nearest points of assembly, where, as nobody seemed to know what they were wanted for, they were left to cool their heels at leisure until they were told to go home again. To the younger men, no doubt, the experience was full of thrills, but as a form of entertainment to those who had said a regretful good-bye to their first youth it left something to be desired. Nobody minds having his night's rest broken when it is necessary, but he resents it if due to caprice even on the part of his first-born. In the case of emergency calls in future it would surely be as well if somebody in charge knew what was wanted, and if womenfolk were not unnecessarily scared by reports that one half the Chinese in Hongkong had risen against the other half. The Special Police Reserve are a willing body of men, and for that reason are entitled to some consideration.

***

"It's an ill-wind that blows nobody good." The tail-ends of the typhoons that have lashed the Colony lately have made things "demd demp and dismal," as Mr. Mantilene would say, for the past fortnight, but they have brought joy to the heart of the Water Authority by filling up our sadly depleted reservoirs. As the Public Works Department does not often come in for much favourable comment, it is the more gratifying to be able to compliment it upon the expeditious manner in which it dealt with the many landslides that occurred in the Colony as a consequence of the heavy and persistent downfall. The roads which were blocked were opened to traffic again in such a short space of time that a minimum of inconvenience was experienced by pedestrian and other traffic.

***

During the recent heavy blows it was noticed by more than one anxious mariner that the new typhoon signals which have been erected on the tower station at Kowloon were working in a weird and wonderful manner. Inquiries made go to show that these new signals have been giving quite a lot of trouble to the operators, that they are not reliable, and at times are unworkable owing to their complicated construction. It is to be hoped for the safety of those who go down to the sea in ships that new and trustworthy arrangements will be made without delay.

***

There will be few who will not approve of the sentence which Mr. Wood, the magistrate, passed upon a "purse-snatcher" recently. Twelve months hard labour, an interview with the "cat," and a period of inactivity in the stocks should forcibly impress upon this class of delinquent that snatching purses from European ladies is not such a care-free means of getting a living as it may seem. Previously, these "purse-snatchers" have been so leniently dealt with by the local magistrates that purse-snatching became an exceeding popular diversion among a certain class of Chinese. It now only remains for another Magistrate to deal in a similar exemplary manner with riesha and chair coolies who bully "griffins" and defenceless females into paying more than the legal fare.

***

A correspondent who has been interested in the discussion of the question as to whether Hongkong is musical, writes suggesting that a very effective method of deciding the point would be to take a census of the "asthmatic gramaphones" which the Colony harbours. "If you were living in Kowloon," he adds, "you would say at once that the place was musical—in its own peculiar way. My ears are ringing with music from early morn till dewy eve. Budding musicians who have reached the five-finger exercise stage of proficiency invariably commence their studies at 7 a.m. For an hour before this we are entertained with the vocal and instrumental performances of hawkers, and we are generally favoured with a musical breakfast by the rasping gramaphones of the people on either side of us. When I return home in the evening, the programme detailed above is repeated, with this addition, that the gramaphones are accompanied by an unholy choir of well-strained voices. I really wish Kowloon was not quite so musical." The evidence which my correspondent offers in support of the view that Hongkong is musical can only be admitted, I am afraid, if we accept the poet's assurance that "all discord is harmony not understood."

***

Now that everyone is claiming that all surplus money in the Colony should be consecrated to the successful prosecution of the war, it has been suggested that a "Down Glasses Club" might with advantage be formed in Hongkong. Such a movement has been successfully launched in other parts of the Empire, and I understand that the results, both from a financial and physical point of view, have been eminently satisfactory. Members of such a Club agree to follow the King's example and abstain altogether from alcoholic beverages during the war, and to pay into a fund each month the money thus saved. To those who hesitate to go "the whole hog," another rule of membership admits those who resolutely refuse to stand, or take, "the other half." Is there one noble spirit amongst us who will dare to stand forth and canvass for membership for such a Club in Hongkong?

RODERICK RANDOM.

THE WAR.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN PUSH.

HUGE RENTS TORN IN ENEMY LINE.

COLOSSAL GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN.

ACTIVITY AT YPRES SALIENT.

GERMANY'S NAVAL LOSSES.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN DEBACLE.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE FURTHER 35,000 PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, June 11th. 7.15 p.m.

Yesterday the Russians captured a further 35,100 troops, one General, and 400 officers, with 30 guns and enormous booty.

General Lechitsky, operating in the direction of Czernowitz, alone took 18,000, effecting the complete debacle of the enemy.

FURTHER SUCCESSES.

IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE AMOUNT OF BOOTY.

PETROGRAD, June 12th.

A *communiqué* says:—The Russian offensive in Volhynia, Galicia, and Bukhovina continues and has been attended with fresh successes.

The Russians have captured Dubno.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of booty. The Russians in one sector alone captured 20 searchlights, two supply-trains, 47 machine-guns, and trains, with vast quantities of concrete, coal, and ammunition.

The Germans attempted to assist the Austrians below Lutzk, but were repulsed, leaving 2,000 prisoners in our hands.

General Lechitsky's operations on the 11th inst. were effected in the face of a violent flanking curtain-of-fire and the explosion of whole sets of mines.

Reports from other points tell the same story. In some parts there were desperate enemy counter-attacks to retrieve the situation. At one point the Russians were forced across the Styr, but the movement was promptly stifled.

A bloody battle is proceeding below Lutzk.

HUGE RENTS TORN IN AUSTRIAN LINES.

SUPERIORITY OF RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

LONDON, June 12th.

The full extent of the Russian victory is becoming even more evident. The Russians have torn two huge rents in the Austrian front. The Austrians are making desperate efforts to repair these, scraping troops and guns from the Trentino and Isonzo fronts, and even withdrawing men from Albania.

The largest rent is in the northern sector, and has a front of 40 miles, with its centre on Lutzk. The southern rupture extends roughly from Buczacz to the junction of the Strypa and the Dniester, a distance of 13 miles.

All accounts agree upon the superiority of the Russian artillery, which reduced the enemy trenches to a mass of powdered concrete, burst sandbags, and other debris, mingled with mutilated corpses and fragments of flesh.

The artillery preparation was followed up by waves of fresh young infantry, trained to concert pitch. They swept like an avalanche through the remnants of the entanglements and across hidden pits, filled with deadly spikes, overwhelming the Austrians, who were dazed, and surrendered in battalions.

The Russian losses were heavy, but they rushed on to the second and third lines. Then the Cossacks swooped down and demoralised the Austrians, completing the work of the infantry.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARCHDUKE FREDERICK'S NARROW ESCAPE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF VICTORS.

PETROGRAD, June 12th.

It transpires that the Russian capture of Lutzk was so precipitate that the Archduke Frederick had a narrow escape from capture. He lunched there, and the Russians arrived shortly afterwards. The Austrians had no time to destroy the bridges or stations.

The inhabitants received the troops with wild enthusiasm, kissing their hands and rifles.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES.

REPORT THAT 23 SHIPS ARE MISSING.

YMUIDEN, June 11th.

A Dutch trawler which has returned from Cuxhaven heard that six large German warships, including the battleship *Ost Friesland*, and 17 destroyers are missing.

[The *Ost Friesland* was completed in 1911. She was of 22,400 tons, and carried twelve 12-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns.]

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

SEVERAL VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, June 12th.

The Norwegian steamer *Orkedal* has been sunk.

The *Prosper III.* has been mined. Thirty of the crew of the latter were drowned. Four escaped in a boat but three died before they were picked up several days later.

The Swedish schooner *Heidi* has been mined, the crew being saved.

A German submarine, without warning, sank the Norwegian steamer *Rimina* in the Mediterranean. Five of the crew were killed. Taking to the boats the rest of the crew were picked up.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HUGE GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN.

PARIS, June 12th.

The daily semi-official review says that the German losses at Verdun have now reached nearly a million.

MORE GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN FOREST OF APREMONT.

PARIS, June 11th. 5.10 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—There has been unusual mining activity in Argonne, where the Germans exploded two *camouflets*, creating a single crater 80 yards in diameter. The French are occupying three sides of the crater.

An intense artillery struggle is proceeding north of Verdun, on both sides of the Meuse. All German attacks failed.

Hand-to-hand fighting in the Forest of Apremont resulted in the driving out of the Germans from an advanced position, which we entered.

The Germans are active in the Vosges, where they penetrated our front trenches, whence they have now been driven out.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURIOUS ARTILLERY DUEL IN CHAMPAGNE.

PARIS, June 12th. 1.35 a.m.

A *communiqué* states:—There has been no infantry action north of Verdun. In the course of the day the French artillery actively replied to the German bombardment of the district south of Thiaumont farm and west of Fort de Vaux. The day has been relatively calm on the rest of the front, except in Champagne where there has been a furious artillery duel.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

YPRES SALIENT CENTRE OF ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 12th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that the Ypres salient continues to be the centre of activity. The enemy heavily bombarded the southern portion near Hill 60 and also the town of Ypres and the trenches north of the Menin road. There have been no infantry actions beyond an unsuccessful German attempt to rush one of our blocking posts. Elsewhere there has been mining activity. Aerial operations have been hampered by thunderstorms, but a Fokker was brought down.

VERDUN TACTICS AT YPRES.

CANADIANS' MAGNIFICENT RESISTANCE.

LONDON, June 11th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says that in the great attack on the Ypres salient the enemy has been repeating in a smaller degree the Verdun tactics. He describes the heroism of the Canadians, and says there is conclusive evidence that the Germans concentrated a huge number of new guns, including Naval guns, for the attack on the 2nd inst. It was preceded by such calm that Generals Mercer and Williams had started to inspect the front-line trenches when the bombardment broke out with startling abruptness. General Mercer was last seen dazed by shell-shock, and General Williams was wounded in the face. The bombardment lasted for five hours. The range was then raised, and the enemy infantry charged what could no longer be called trenches.

The Canadians, in spite of the overwhelming odds, resisted magnificently. Some sprang over the parapets and attacked the onrushing Germans with the bayonet. A handful eventually fell back on a small wood, which, after a terrific bombardment, the Germans sought to penetrate, but the Canadians, withholding their fire till they were at point-blank range, shattered all attacks.

The deeds of supreme valour performed during the day would fill a volume. The engagement looks as if it may develop into the third battle of Ypres.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT AUSTRIAN EFFORT CRUSHED.

DENSE MASSES REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

ROME, June 11th.

A *communiqué* says:—Yesterday the enemy's efforts were concentrated on a brief stretch of the front south-west of Asiago. After an intense bombardment dense masses, totalling about a Division, were repeatedly hurled to attack and were repulsed with heavy losses. We took 100 prisoners.

From the Adige to the Brenta our offensive is developing. We progressed at Vallarsa and elsewhere in the last few days and have taken 566 prisoners.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREECE AGAIN SUSPECT.

PARIS, June 11th.

Greece has denied the suggestion of complicity with the Bulgarians.

ANOTHER GREEK ISLAND OCCUPIED.

ATHENS, June 11th.

The French have occupied the island of Thasos, opposite Kavalla.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CLOSING IN ON GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

SEVERAL COLUMNS PROGRESSING.

LONDON, June 11th.

Lieut.-General Smuts reports that General Hanninglon's column is advancing along the railway and has occupied the important station of Mombo, dislodging the enemy force. A machine-gun was captured.

General Hoskin's column captured Mkalamo, 14 miles south-west of Mombo, driving a considerable force southward. Our casualties were slight.

General Van der Venter engaged the Germans eastward of Kondou Irangi.

General Northey reports that Colonel Rodgers attacked the enemy in the Poroto Mountains, capturing a field-gun, rifles, and ammunition.

Colonel Murray has occupied Bismarck Burn.

FALL OF ITALY'S CABINET.

NECESSITY OF GREATER ENERGY URGED.

ROME, June 11th.

Speakers in the Chamber of Deputies criticised the Government's policy and urged the necessity for greater energy and co-operation between the Government and the country. They also demanded a statement on the military situation. They paid a tribute to the work of the Cabinet in declaring war, but advocated the formation of a Ministry representing all parties.

The general impression made by the vote does not indicate that there is any change of spirit in the conduct of the war. On the contrary, all the speakers were unanimous that it should be conducted most energetically.

A Cabinet meeting after the vote discussed the question of resignation, which will be announced on Monday.

The King is returning to Rome immediately.

NEW SCHEME OF HOME RULE.

A MOMENTOUS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 11th.

A private Conference of Nationalists in Dublin yesterday, presided over by Mr John Redmond, it is understood, agreed to a scheme of Home Rule excluding the six Ulster counties, but it is believed that the action of the Party will depend upon the result of the Conference of the Ulster Nationalists this week.

DEALING WITH IRELAND.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 12th.

The official report of the Conference of Nationalists at Dublin yesterday, says that Mr. Lloyd George's proposals for a settlement were:—

1.—To bring the Home Rule Act into immediate operation.
2.—To immediately introduce an amending Bill as a strictly War Emergency Act.
3.—During that period the Irish members remain at Westminster in full numbers.
4.—During the war emergency period, six Ulster counties to remain as at present under the Imperial Government.
5.—Immediately after the war there shall be an Imperial Conference at which all the Dominions shall be represented to consider the future government of Empire, including the question of Ireland.
6.—Immediately thereafter and during the interval provided by the War Emergency Act, a permanent settlement of all the great outstanding problems to be proceeded with.

Mr. Redmond said that if, pending the Conference, the Ulster Nationalists approved of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals, then the Nationalists of the Southern Provinces would be consulted.

PROTEST AGAINST MARTIAL LAW.

At the Home Rule Conference a resolution was passed unanimously protesting against the continuance of Martial Law and demanding that the prisoners convicted and sent to penal servitude in connection with the rising should be treated as prisoners of war, and claiming that the personnel of the Commission and the general conduct of the enquiry were such as to deprive the findings of all authority.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHOOTING OF DUBLIN JOURNALISTS.

LONDON, June 11th.

Captain Bowen-Colthurst was found guilty by court-martial of shooting the journalist Sheehy-Skeffington and two others, but he was declared to be insane.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

ROOSEVELT'S DEFINITE REFUSAL.

CHICAGO, June 11th.

The Republicans have nominated Mr. Fairbanks, and the Progressives have nominated Mr. John Parker (Louisiana) for the Vice-Presidency.

Colonel Roosevelt has telegraphed suggesting that his refusal can be regarded as definite if the Committee of Convention are satisfied that the election of Judge Hughes will be in the interest of the country. Otherwise Colonel Roosevelt will be prepared to confer with the Committee as to further course of action.

Colonel Roosevelt refused to be photographed by journalists at Oyster Bay, saying he was now out of politics.

A CALL FOR ACTION.

SIR EDWARD CARSON ON LEADERSHIP.

Sir Edward Carson was entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Cecil by the members of the Unionist War Committee last month.

Lord Milner, who presided, in proposing the health of the guest, said Sir Edward Carson has shown himself one of the leaders of the nation. Leaders of parties have been slow and seemingly reluctant to follow, and therefore I believe we can say without exaggeration that he has contributed more than any single man to that great step forward (compulsory service) on which we are able to congratulate ourselves to-day. Is it too much to hope that we have now reached a turning-point in this tremendous struggle, and that having taken a step, which is a clear signal to friends and foes alike, we are prepared to do and sacrifice everything for the sake of victory, and that we shall continue to fight in that new spirit to the very end of the long fight? All the minor considerations which are appropriate, or at least bearable, in normal times—the party ties and balances, the anxious regard for this man's status and that man's political colour, the hesitation to take this or that necessary measure because it may provoke unpopularity or provoke resistance—idle fears as they have proved over and over again when the nation is really aroused—all these are as nothing to Sir Edward Carson. They ought to be as nothing to any of us. (Cheers.) There may come a crisis in the life of a nation, as in the life of a man, when the only hope lies in our being able to become something different, something better, than our ordinary selves. I think we are faced by such a problem now. It is not only for the war that we have to pull ourselves together, to sink everything, and put aside all minor considerations for the great national end; it is for the peace and for the great problems which will immediately follow the peace.

SIR E. CARSON'S SPEECH.

Sir Edward Carson, who was received with cheers, said:—The Unionist War Committee was the outcome of the dissatisfaction that was felt by many, and of what we conceived to be a large extent the studied contempt by the Government of the House of Commons. We grew tired of eloquence and of perorations. (Laughter.) We grew tired of self-complacency and self-laudation, and we wanted action, immediate and decisive. (Hear, hear.) Our policy, as I laid it down, or attempted to lay it down, at our very earliest meeting, was that we should support the Coalition Government in everything they thought necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that we should not hesitate for one moment to put forward with all the force at our command any proposal that our judgment and our patriotism thought necessary. We have been charged, for doing this, with imperilling unity and conspiring against the Government. Far truer would it be to say that we were trying to substitute real unity for a sham unity (cheers) and to put an end to a conspiracy of delay and hesitation which we believe was fraught with disaster to this country in the proper and vigorous prosecution of the war. I think I may say that the constitution and the existence of our Unionist War Committee have been fully justified. I am not going into the question of the Military Service Act. We have got it. We are glad to have got it. We do not want to brag about it.

I myself have had a short existence in the Cabinet. It was certainly long enough for me. I am able perhaps, having been once behind the scenes to appreciate the kind of tactics that are adopted and the kind of methods that prevail for extricating this country from the greatest peril in which she has ever been. May I say what may appear to be curious—that one of the greatest defects in my opinion in the present Prime Minister, with all his great abilities, is that he endeavours to apply peace methods of party politics to the waging of war—(cheers)—and that he thinks he can get out of all his difficulties by the

(Continued on next Column.)

WAGON OF ROSES FOR THE QUEEN.

A ST. GEORGE'S DAY GIFT.

The Royal Society of St. George presented to the Queen a model of an old Sussex hay wagon decorated with red and white roses, the emblem of England.

The wheels of the wagon were coloured in red enamel, the body blue, the shafts and the interior white. The roses were English grown. Red and white streamers bore the following inscriptions:—

"These English roses, with the dutiful homage of the members of the Royal Society of St. George, are offered to her Majesty the Queen in honour of St. George's Day—the name day of our beloved King and the tercentenary of the death of Shakespeare."

"Saint George and Victory!
Fight, soldiers, fight."

Henry VI.

WIRELESS CONTROL OF TRAINS.

At the 1916 exhibition of the National Railway Appliance Association, in Chicago, there is a specially interesting exhibit in the shape of an invention for controlling trains by wireless. Danger signals are flashed to the train by a touch on a key. The wireless, worked in connection with an automatic speed control, applies the air brakes automatically, whether the engineer sees the signal or not, and reduces the speed to the desired maximum.

forensic use of eloquence, for which he is unparalleled in this country. I have never yet heard the Prime Minister come down and recommend any measure that was necessary for the carrying on successfully of this war without putting aside his eloquence and making an abject apology for the proposals he was putting forward. (Cheers.) I never knew him enthusiastic about anything except his own defence—(laughter)—and I never knew him really apply the eloquence of which he is such a master except when the time arose for turning defeats into victory, and screening the negligence or incompetence of others.

"ACTION, AND IMMEDIATE ACTION."

But the eloquence of the Prime Minister was used, not for the purpose of showing that more care and more consideration must be taken in the future, but he used the bravery of our soldiers and sailors for covering up the negligence and incompetence of his own colleagues. I am sick of oratory. I believe it has been a disaster to this country that our Prime Minister is a great orator. Our committee must try to end all this. Action, and immediate action, and not words, must be our motto. Do not think, because you have got the Military Bill, that you have succeeded in all that is necessary. (Hear, hear.) Watch the Bill in Committee, and above all things watch its administration—because I have grave doubts of the way a Bill will be administered which has been brought in by men who do not believe in the Bill themselves. (Hear, hear.)

We have not been idle on the committee. Yesterday we appointed two committees, and I know they are going to work immediately, the first to watch this Military Bill and to take care that by amendments we shall fill up the loopholes which may exist in it; and, secondly, that it may as far as possible be so framed as to do equal justice to all classes of the community. Secondly, we appointed a committee to investigate a question of the gravest importance at the present moment to this country—namely, the decrease of our Mercantile Marine and the operations of the German attempted blockade of this country, a matter of such vital importance to the very life and existence of this country that no words of mine can exaggerate it.

This war has laid bare a carefully thought-out plot to win our country and our trade and our liberties from us (cheers), not merely by forces in the field but by a widespread network of German intrigue and interference which we are up against, and were the moment the war broke out up against, in carrying on the trade and commerce and finance of the whole of the British Empire. When the war broke out we suddenly discovered that not only were we unprepared with our forces in the field, but we suddenly discovered that in our finance and in our trade and in many respects we were under the subjection of the Germans without knowing it. I could take for you many instances of that, but let me take one single instance, and that is the metal production throughout our Empire. And I mention that specially because it brings into my mind all that has been done by Mr. Hughes (cheers), the Premier of Australia, in that matter. He had no hesitation. He found the whole of the products of Australia were finding their way, one way or other, under the control of Germany, to such places as Germany wished. He did not wait and hesitate for eight or 10 months to make up his mind. (Cheers.) He passed a short Act that any contract submitted to him which gave benefit to the Germans or interfered with the British Empire should, on his fiat, be at once cancelled and annulled. (Cheers.) That is an instance of what can be done by men of action.

PROBLEMS AFTER THE WAR.

In conclusion Sir Edward Carson, in urging the Committee to keep its eye on the first symptoms of peace, said:—Take care that nothing happens before it is too late for us to interfere. It is, above all things, with reference to that peace that I wish with all my heart I could see in the present Government that alertness, that courage, that foresight, which will be so essential to the building up of all that has been either injured or demolished in the course of this war. I tell you, and I say it most solemnly to you, that no man can be guided in preparing himself for that time by anything but his own deep thought of the situation in which we will then be involved. God knows, I do not want to lead anybody, but I do not want men from ideas of chivalry or old political attachments to follow either individuals or parties. Our country first and our country always. (Cheers.)

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The Wine Merchants of the East

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
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TERRIBLE ITCHING AND BURNING

With Eczema on Face and Body for Eight Years. Got No Rest At Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Free From Eruption.

46, Dymock St., Fulham, London, S. W., Eng.—"After suffering for nearly eight years with eczema on my face and body, running eruption of sores on my ears and head, getting no rest at night for the terrible itching and burning I have used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and am now quite free from the trouble. The trouble began on my forehead and spread into my head. One eyebrow was quite raw at times. I could get very little sleep with the burning and itching feeling and used to try to find a cool spot on the pillow for ease. My poor face was a sad sight and there have been times that I have been ashamed to go out.

"I can safely say that I used some dozens of advertised cures and treatments which gave me no relief. Then I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used the Soap and then spread the Ointment on some linen and bound my face up and the very first time I had relief. I kept on and Cuticura Soap and Ointment worked a miracle. Now I feel quite different, my face being free from the eruption and disfigurement. Thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment my face and neck are fresh and clear." (Signed) Mrs. A. Turner, Jan. 21, '14.

Samples Free by Post

In purity, delicacy and fragrance Cuticura Soap and Ointment satisfy the most discriminating. A single set is often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book free from nearest depot. Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, or Potter D. & C. Corp., Boston, U. S. A.

42-14

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AUSTRALASIANS ON WESTERN FRONT.

SPIRITS UNSHAKEN.

COMPARISONS WITH GALLIPOLI.

A correspondent with the British headquarters in France writes:—"Never since the first British expeditionary force secretly entered France has there been a less obtrusive entry into the country than that of the Anzacs. But they have already accomplished a record of quick popularity with the country-folk among whom they are billeted. Apart from their claims to admiration owing to their physique and coquettish hats, which are a particular charm to the village maidens, the Anzacs appeal to the hearts of the inhabitants because they have travelled thousands of miles to fight for them. The Anzacs now know the Germans to be tougher customers than Ibrahim and Abdul, and on his side the Boche doubtless has conceived a much enhanced respect for the Wallabies.

All German attempts to shake the spirits of the Anzacs by alternately cajoling and "strafing" have ended distinctly in favour of the Anzacs. Already the Maori warriors are quoted among the children for good humour and liberality in the chocolate shops. It is a real study in telepathy to observe how thoroughly the soldiers and youngsters understand one another despite linguistic shortcomings. The Anzacs are unanimous that they are having a good time.

"We are amongst people," said a New Zealander, in contrasting the present existence with their experience pent up on acres of baked Turkish soil.

General Birdwood, who incessantly moves about, gives the impression that he really knows all individually. General Birdwood asked a typical Cornstalk from the "Never-never" whether he preferred France to Gallipoli. "Well, General, sure it's no leg pull this time," was the somewhat cryptic affirmative.

There was an amusing competition the other day between two soldiers—French and Anzac champion tree-choppers, felling two trees each. The Frenchman had biceps like a shoulder of mutton. He wielded an enormous hatchet. The Australian felled his trees in four minutes less than his rival.

The second tree fell against a tree without touching the ground. His opponent objected that the tree was not well and truly felled. The Australian brought down the supporting tree well inside his opponent's time. The Frenchman admitted that he was beaten on time, but claimed that his were cleaner cuts. The Australian conceded the claim, and there was considerable hand-shaking. The singing of national melodies concluded the match.

The Canadians have since challenged the victor. War talk during the past few days has been of secondary interest compared with the forthcoming competition.

GERMAN RAIDING PARTY.

The war correspondent of the *Morning Post*, at the British headquarters, says the Anzacs did not have to wait long to blood their steel on real Germans. They achieved their heart's desire on the night of the 7th May. A Hun reconnoitring party, armed with bombs, tried to get a glimpse of the trenches. In such cases one of two things is usual. The men stick to the trench and suffer casualties from bombs, or they clear out, allowing the enemy to obtain the information desired. The Anzacs took a middle course. They sprang out of the trench, and met the bombers in No-man's-land. A very pretty fight followed. The Germans seeing the party hard-pressed, sent up supports. The Australians acted likewise, until the Australians drove back the raiders, who sustained substantial losses in killed and wounded. It was a new thing, and pleased the Australians immensely.

IN THE FIRING LINE.

Since the Anzacs landed, no time has been lost getting them into the thick of the firing-line. They may take it as a compliment—that they have been given one of the most famous sectors on the front, where vigilance and all soldierly qualities are constantly needed. The Anzacs form one of the most useful contingents that has ever come out, owing to their preliminary training in the severest kind of warfare. It is no wonder that such tempered metal can be utilised almost immediately, but they have something to learn before they become thoroughly adapted to the kind of fighting encountered in France. The profusion of heavy artillery and the multitude of deadly trench weapons are more or less a novelty.

LEARNING HUN TRICKS.

Above all, the Australians are busy learning the Huns' tricks. All agree that the Turk is a gentleman, but they have no experience of the tactics of the more "cultured" Fritz. As a general said:—"The Australian is not naturally a tricky fighter, though trained in the art of war. He knows, like a sportsman, how to take cover. His chief preference is a vigorous rough and tumble, stand-up fight, in the open. He has a high standard of musketry, and they are excellent snipers. The latter have already done good work, and inflicted many casualties. Snipers make it a point of honour never to report a hit unless they are absolutely sure. The Anzacs made it their first business to work their hardest putting the defences in superfine order. Their experiences in Gallipoli made them fastidious regarding their trenches."

WONDERFUL TRENCHES.

The Australians have constructed wonderful, broad, deep, communication trenches on the hillsides and underground galleries. Their trenches are sometimes 30ft deep, necessitating stairways to reach the firing platforms. Water is too abundant, but the Anzacs' enthusiasm is undaunted. They are delighted with their billets. They have real beds and furniture, even hot baths, of which full use is made. The horse transport is a welcome change after mule packs. The recollection of the hard times in Gallipoli serves to stimulate the Anzacs to hearty enthusiasm.

FICTION AND THE WAR.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE READING.

[BY WILLIAM LE QUEUX.]

Although most of our leading novelists published at least one or more books during last year, the issue of new fiction and new editions showed a falling off of 419 volumes as compared with 1914. Up to the present the issue for this year compares favourably in quality with that of the past, though there are already distinct signs of a decreased output, though the sales of weekly and monthly magazines are at their maximum.

The recent regulations regarding paper have, of course, very seriously affected the publishing and bookselling trades. Before the new law the issue of books ranging from 1s. down to 3d. was greatly on the increase, and such publications were widely read in the trenches, but to-day publishers are depleting their stocks and not reprinting their old books on account of the shortage of paper. Indeed, with the present price of paper the low margin of profit is not sufficient to induce an publisher to take the risk of issuing shilling books.

Further, in these days the life of works of fiction is very short, save in special cases. The works of an author who publishes two or three books a year live usually from three to six months in their original edition, and after a lapse of a year are reprinted in cheap form. If this rule had been adhered to rigidly the public and the book-selling trade would have been satisfied; but, unfortunately, since the war there has grown up a system of issuing the two editions at such close intervals that one frequently finds in a shop a 6s. novel side by side with a 2s. cloth-bound reprint of the same volume.

This regrettable system has had its result. Upon the bookstalls one sees to-day large quantities of new novels by popular authors at 2s. and 2s. 6d., and many believe this to be a sign of the times that fiction, unlike other commodities, has become cheaper. Such is not the case. Fiction in this form sells mostly at railway bookstalls, and the book-selling trade must ere long, in their own interests, raise the price of all novels. At 6s., with discount, or at 5s. net, or even 4s. 6d. net, a novel is worth a publisher's speculation, but in view of the limited supply of paper, and its price, before he issues a new book at 2s. 6d. he must be convinced that the writer is among the popular few and that the book will have an assured sale. At the present moment publishers are undecided both as to what the future price of the novel shall be and whether it shall be sold at a discount or at its published price. As far as one can ascertain there is at present no sign of agreement upon these points.

* * * * *

A question often asked is whether people read war stories, or do they prefer, for relaxation, fiction that causes them for a brief hour to forget the stress of our times. In order to reply to this question one has to look broadly upon the whole subject of entertainment, and by that to gauge the public taste. The stage to-day presents little or nothing connected with the war, while the kinema-producing companies are refusing to produce any dramas portraying the war in any of its phases. As the dramatist and the scenario-writer cater for the public, so must the novelist; therefore the conclusion is that the average reader, though he may glance through a short war story in a magazine, will cast aside a war novel, for he has daily enough reminders of war about him without reading of it in fiction.

Though I have ever set my face against the so-called sex novel—and I am not alone among novelists—yet one cannot conceal the fact that the subject best in fiction to promote sales is the sex question. Wholesome love stories, with a spice of adventure, always sell well, and so do good, exciting detective stories, especially if science is brought in to aid the investigation of crime, but the sex novel is certainly the one that sells best of all. Whether this is a good sign is questionable. Novels dealing with such a question are, unfortunately, apt to degenerate into volumes unfit for the hands of our daughters, hence every now and then we hear of a book receiving the advertisement of being "banned by the libraries." However much the fact may be deprecated, it nevertheless remains that one effect of the war is to induce a frivolity in fiction, just as in the theatres we have the frivolous revue and the fox-trot.

* * * * *

Another effect of the war is to render it increasingly difficult for new novelists to obtain a hearing, a fact proved by the decreasing number of books issued. Most popular writers increased their output in nearly every instance last year, the new author being then crushed out because of the disinclination of publishers to speculate, and this year because of the increased cost of production. Indeed, I could point to more than one popular fiction magazine which, contrary to pre-war conditions, does not desire to increase its circulation because, after a certain number, every copy sold must mean a loss.

A further change effected by the war is the rapid fall of the Victorian novelists in the barometer of public favour. Notwithstanding that literary men have, in recent years, strenuously endeavoured to elevate the Brontës and others into a kind of cult, yet the sales of the works of the greater novelists of the nineteenth century, among them Mrs. Henry Wood, Miss Rosa Carey, Miss Braddon, Trollope, and Grant, are steadily dropping out. Other times, other manners. They were only for an age, after all, and not for all time.

MR. ASQUITH'S DEFENCE.

HIS CHALLENGE TO CRITICS.

FIVE MILLION MEN RAISED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

The Government's latest recruiting plans, as briefly recorded in our cable columns, were unfolded to the House of Commons on May 2nd by Mr. Asquith, who said:—A week ago I endeavoured in our secret session to make clear the grounds on which the Government proposals with regard to recruiting were based. Some of these proposals involved immediate compulsion, others compulsion contingent on the men required not coming forward in the requisite number by the prescribed time. It was one of our main objects in putting our proposals forward in that form to secure if we could something in the nature of general consent. Nor am I in the least afraid to add that I attached great importance in view of their well-known and often-expressed views to the assent of the representatives of organized labour. It is upon the class to which they belong and for which they claim to speak that any form of recruiting, either voluntary or compulsory, makes the far largest demand. It is upon them and their families, their flesh and blood, that war exacts the heaviest toll, and I am sure the whole House will agree with me when I say that by no body of men or women in the community has that toll been more unflinchingly borne or more cheerfully paid. (Hear, hear.) That was the main purport of our reluctant recourse to the novel expedient of a secret session; but when we came last Thursday to present to the House in a concrete from the first instalment of our plan, it became plain not that the plan itself, but that the mode of dealing with it by instalments, found no favour in any quarter of the House. (Cheers.) So long as the end is attained, the question of the mode of attaining it is one of method. The Government will therefore invite the House to deal without delay with all sides of the problem in a single measure. (Cheers.)

THE EMPIRE'S EFFORT.

I think it right before that measure is introduced, as I hope it will be to-morrow, that I should take this opportunity of summarizing with the utmost brevity in public some of the reasons I gave last week to the House in private for the necessity of our main demands. I would first call attention to the actual growth which has taken place in the Army since the beginning of the war. In August, 1914, our Army at home consisted of six Regular and 14 Territorial divisions in addition to the garrisons overseas, which may roughly be estimated at six divisions—that makes 26 in all. We have now to-day in all 42 Regular and 28 Territorial divisions—that is to say, 70, and if you add the Naval Division, and I think you ought, 71. (An hon. member.—"All voluntary.") In addition, if one wants to estimate the contribution of the Empire as a whole you must add, excluding India for the moment, 12 divisions from the Dominions, which makes 83 divisions in all. As I said last week, and I repeat it now, the total military and naval effort of the Empire from the beginning of the war up to this moment exceeds 5,000,000 men. To obtain this enormous addition to our forces has involved a prodigious effort both here and throughout the Empire. Recruiting was well maintained, with some occasional lapses, during the first half of 1915, after which it began to fall off. A Bill for a National Register was introduced and became law in July, and immediately afterwards in consequence of an investigation by a Committee of the Cabinet, presided over by Lord Crewe, it was reported that for the purpose of maintaining a 70-division Army a weekly influx of 25,000 to 30,000 men must be obtained. In the middle of October Lord Derby's recruiting campaign was started, and the familiar pledge was given to the married men, and as it proved that the unmarried men did not come forward in what seemed to us a substantial number the Military Service Act applying compulsion to unmarried men was introduced and passed.

LIMITS ON RECRUITING.

In the month of January the Government conducted an exhaustive inquiry by a Cabinet committee with the object of co-ordinating our military, financial, and industrial efforts. There are two limiting conditions in the matter of recruiting which apply to us, and hardly at all, if at all, to any of the other belligerent countries. I mean first the maintenance of sea power and sea supremacy both by means of the Navy and the mercantile marine, and next the financing of the Allies. Those conditions, their scope and their effect, were carefully considered in relation to the military demand, and in the end the committee advised, and the Cabinet accepted their advice, that the War Office should proceed to carry out at full speed—that it was of the utmost importance and inevitable—many points both as to the progress of recruiting and as to its effect on industrial conditions then obscure had been made clear—that there should be a further revision.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CONCLUSION.

That further review was made and the Government came to certain conclusions. The first was—the provision of additional men—those included in the Bill introduced last week, and the 200,000 men who it is estimated are still unattested married men. The provision of these men in the latter part of the year is of vital importance to the maintenance of the due strength of the armies in the field in view of the contingencies of the summer and autumn campaign. Our second conclusion was that the number of men could not, and would not, be obtained in due time under the existing machinery. Our third and last conclusion was that the number of men whom, it was estimated, this demand would yield is a number which is actually available—that is to say, who can be spared from industry without incapacitating us in the discharge of our other responsibilities, which in our judgment are quite as essential to the successful prosecution of the war as the maintenance of a fixed number of men at the front. Those are our conclusions. If they are true, if they are well founded, as we believe them to be, the inference is plain. It is the duty of the country to provide these men. (Cheers.) The question, therefore, if these premises are accepted, is reduced to one of method. This brings us once more face to face with the question of the application of compulsion.

GENERAL AND IMMEDIATE COMPULSION.

I need hardly remind tht House—I have done so more than once—that as far back as the beginning of last November I stated my own opinion—which I believe to be that of my colleagues—that for the purposes of the war compulsion was a pure question of practical expediency, and that for that purpose only, and regarding it from that point of view only, the limitation and the sole limitation, so far as I am concerned, which I have ever laid down is that if compulsion is to be applied, and if it is to be applied successfully, it must be with something in the nature of general consent.

The proposals we put before the House last week were framed on those lines. As I said then, and I repeat it now, by a general and immediate compulsion, such as we are going to propose in our Bill, there is no reason to believe that you will get a larger number of men, or that you will get the number you want in an appreciably shorter time. On the other hand, there is the immense advantage of getting rid of the piecemeal treatment (cheers) to which so much objection was taken in all quarters last week, and was taken in all quarters last week, temporary in the sense of, at any rate, temporary inequality which that mode of treatment is apt to engender. (Cheers.)

The speeches made last Thursday, particularly from the Labour benches, encourage the belief that there is what may be described without exaggeration as a general desire to settle the whole matter, with all the controversy and heated feeling it has produced, once and for all (cheers), and to set it finally out of the way at the earliest moment. It is our earnest hope and belief that this will be the effect of the Bill we intend to introduce.

THE TAUNTS ABOUT INDECISION.

I have emphasized again to-day the need for national unity. I do so not because I have any doubt as to the prospects of our cause on the sea or in the field, but because of the damaging effect of division here at home on our Allies and on neutral countries. (Cheers.)

People are naturally impatient—no one can blame them—for some decisive victory. They are naturally sore and depressed at a deplorable incident, though not one of serious military significance, like the surrender last week of the heroic garrison at Kut. (Cheers.) That has been the case in every great war in which we have ever been engaged. Let any one turn to the speeches, articles, and pamphlets during the early years of the revolutionary war, when Mr. Pitt was Prime Minister of this country; or later, and more remarkable still, when the Duke of Wellington was fighting up to the very eve of Salamanca in the Peninsula. You will find yourselves reading exactly the same kind of thing that is furnished to the public daily in the newspapers. (Hear, hear.) There is the same denunciation of indecision, of procrastination, of half-heartedness, and of delay; the same portraits drawn of vacillating statesmen and of incompetent generals, the Duke of Wellington being the chief villain of the piece (laughter and cheers); and the same cry, exactly the same cry, for the appearance of a saviour or a combination of saviours. (Laughter.) Even the same criticisms in detail repeat themselves. At one moment the country was told, as it is told now, quite contrary to the fact, that civilians in the Government insisted throughout on over-ruling their naval and military experts. At another moment it is told, as I feel sure it will be when the papers about Mesopotamia, which we are about to produce, are circulated, that the Government are the too subservient tools of their military advisers. We are told again—and it seems to be told again by way of reproach to the Government—that we are everywhere on the defensive; and when the next offensive, with its toll of casualties, occurs, we shall be lectured by the same people on the folly of premature action. (Cheers.)

My answer to all this is, not that there have not been mistakes or blunders—of course there have, perhaps both in policy and in strategy—but that our contribution—the contribution of this kingdom and this Empire—to the common cause has grown and is growing steadily month by month. It is greater at this moment and better directed than it has ever been before (cheers), and the naval and military situation of the Allies as a whole was never so good as it is to-day. (Renewed cheers.)

CHALLENGE TO CRITICS.

We must put up with these things. We can be indifferent to them, so long as we feel that we have behind us the confidence of the people.

Mr. Billing—You have not.

Mr. Asquith (emphatically)—If we have not, then let the House say so. (An hon. member.—"It's only Billing.") Let the House say so. Let it find—I do not care where it seeks for them—another body of men more zealous, more loyal, more assiduous in the discharge of their task. (Cheers.) Let it find another body of men better qualified for the art of government and the practice of administration (a laugh and cheers) in these exacting days. I can say with perfect sincerity that there is not a man sitting on this bench among my colleagues who is attached to his daily work by any other tie than the sense of duty and love of his country. (Cheers.) We cannot—I say it deliberately—we cannot carry the heaviest burden that has ever been laid upon the shoulders of British statesmen unless we can feel we have not only the sympathy, but the trust of our countrymen. (Cheers.)

SIR E. CARSON'S OBJECTION.

Sir E. Carson—Nobody has ever doubted that this country has made enormous and gigantic efforts towards turning this into a military nation for the purpose of putting down what the Prime Minister has called Prussian domination. That is not the question. The question is whether we have done enough (hear, hear), not what have we actually done, and I am bound to say that I think that this kind of review which the Prime Minister gives us on all these occasions, so far from stimulating the country to further efforts rather tends to leave the country

(*Continued on next Column.*)

BEER AS AID TO SCIENCE

LIFE-SAVING DISCOVERIES.

To commemorate his 50 years' association with the industry and science of brewing, Dr. Horace T. Brown, F.R.S., at a meeting of the Institute of Brewing on May 8th, was presented with a charcoal portrait of himself by Mr. Sargent.

In a paper entitled "Reminiscences of Fifty Years' Experience of the Application of Scientific Method to Brewing Practice," Dr. Brown said the ever-diminishing abuses of the national beverage on which well-meaning but mistaken people relied for their arguments weighed but little in the balance compared with the life-saving application of knowledge which had flowed solely from a study of beer brewing and other allied fermentation industries. He recalled the marvellous researches of Pasteur on the selective action of mould fungi on the tartaric acids, by which Pasteur had been led to his well-known biological studies, which included a refutation of abiogenesis, or spontaneous generation. This work formed the bedrock of modern bacteriology. Pasteur subsequently took up the study of lactic and alcoholic fermentations, and produced works on the diseases of wine, of vinegar, and finally, after the disastrous war of 1870, of beer.

Antiseptic and aseptic surgery were the direct outcome of Pasteur's work, branching off from the main stem about 1865. He had seldom, if ever, seen any reference to the fact that modern surgery, like preventive medicine, was a child of the fermentation industries. Shocked by the prevalence and fatality of the hospital diseases which attended the surgery of that period, Joseph Lister had been searching for their causes and the power to alleviate them. His physiological observation on inflammation were the precursors of his pathological work, and about 1864 he became acquainted with the early studies of Pasteur on the alcoholic, lactic, and butyric fermentations, in which the phenomena of fermentation and putrefaction were definitely connected with the presence of micro-organisms.

Up to quite recently it was generally believed that an animal could be kept in a vigorous and healthy state provided it was supplied with a mixed food containing suitable proportions of carbohydrates, proteins, fats, and mineral salts. Recent investigation, however, had shown that before the animal could make effective use of such food materials something else was required—a necessary auxiliary to the dietary, which need only be present to an extremely minute extent, but was essential for the due assimilation of the food. At present we had no certain knowledge either as to the true nature of these auxiliaries or their mode of action in stimulating growth.

It had been suggested by Dr. H. W. Armstrong that beer might be rich in these dietetic auxiliaries, and that the popular estimation in which it was held as a valuable adjunct to a dietary might be largely owing to this cause. A careful and systematic examination of this question by really competent workers was most desirable, especially at the present time.

under the impression that because we have done so much there is nothing more that we really can do. I am glad that, once and for all, we are going to have a Bill settling this recruiting question. All I will say about it is that for the last 12 months there has been no day on which there has not been anxiety amongst our military advisers as to how they can keep up the forces in the field, and surely that one fact is enough to show you that if there is any other effort which can be made it is the duty of the country to make it. If anybody objects to this general compulsion, and I do not believe that there will be many, let him point out a juster scheme.

SIR J. SIMON DISSATISFIED.

Sir John Simon said that he and his friends thought, in January last, that compulsion would not be found to be a fruitful instrument of increasing the national strength. Did anybody doubt to-day that whatever compulsion did it killed voluntaryism by killing the spirit which created the great voluntary army which was the pride of us all? In the second place, they thought then that, however carefully the regulations might be devised, the application of compulsion was bound to create so many difficulties and hardships in selection as between one man and another that any pretence that equality of sacrifice was being exacted would necessarily be shown to be unfounded. They all knew well how impossible it had been to get justice between one man and another, and was it not plain that when this system was applied to married men the difficulties of the case would be immensely exaggerated? In the third place, in the interval between January and May further claims upon the strength of the country, if we were to put forward our maximum force, had become increasingly evident. The demands, which have always been great upon this country ever since the war began, demands for assistance in every form, assistance for the Allies, and so forth, were never greater than they were to-day. The extent to which our labouring population and the rest of the population was called upon to increase our strength by every possible effort was never so great as it was to-day. The congestion at our ports and the need for the rapid building of new merchant ships were never so great. All these considerations, which he knew the Government had endeavoured to take into account, but which were sometimes set on one side by compulsionists, were considerations he believed in with more compelling force than ever. No case had been made out for the extension of compulsion to the rest of the community. The experiment that had been made had not been a fruitful experiment. It was an experiment which had disappointed many of its own advocates, and while he well understood that the Prime Minister recommended compulsion, not because he liked it, but because he regarded this as one of the questions which were questions of mere expediency, he was bound to say, with the history of the last few weeks before his eyes, that he believed the expediency was very largely political expediency. (Hear, hear.)

THE SINN FEIN RISING.

MR. BIRRELL'S ADMISSIONS.

Giving evidence before the Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the outbreak of the Irish rebellion, Mr. Augustine Birrell, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that he did not desire to add to or modify Sir Matthew Nathan's statement. He read his own statement, remarking upon the folly of Sinn Feinism, which had led many brave fellows to their doom in the belief that any revolution was better than none.

If at the outset of the war Home Rule had not been placed upon the Statute Book, Mr. Birrell maintained, there would have been a revolt. He contended that the gun-running, the large Orange Covenant and provisional Government, with all the pomp and circumstance of rebellion, had produced a prejudicial effect upon disloyalists elsewhere. There was a spirit abroad that what others were allowed to do they could do. In Ireland, through Mr. Redmond's patriotism, they had preserved during war time an unbroken front, but many did not agree with Mr. Redmond's attitude.

GERMAN ASSISTANCE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE RISING.

It was impossible, proceeded Mr. Birrell, to over-estimate the effect Sir Edward Carson's entering the Cabinet had produced upon the minds of the people. Had Mr. Redmond entered the Cabinet he would not have remained leader of the Nationalists. There was no doubt that German assistance was at the bottom of the rebellion. The war had turned many heads, and had upset all prudent calculations.

Replying to Lord Hardinge, Mr. Birrell said he realised that during the past two years there had been a dangerous movement. He had evidence that disarmament would have been a dangerous policy. Mr. Redmond had stated in the House of Commons that the Sinn Feiners were a negligible quantity.

"I did not attach much importance to his opinion on that matter," said Mr. Birrell, "because I was quite sure that they were dangerous. Mr. Dillon also strongly favoured non-intervention. We had daily reports from the constabulary in all parts, enabling us to form a correct opinion.

"IGNORANT AND NERVOUS."

"I always felt ignorant and nervous of what was occurring in the cellars of Dublin," continued the witness. "Towards the middle of April I heard that the Castle was to be attacked. I had conferred with Lord Kitchener and Lord French on March 20th and 27th, urging them to send more soldiers to Dublin, believing that if they were paraded with bands and bayonets it would have a great effect. The War Office replied that it was busy training men who could not be spared, but, if trouble arose, it could move troops from Liverpool quickly. Lord Wimborne's view was as strong as mine, and it was submitted to the military authorities. Although unable to reside in Ireland except at Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and a short time in summer, I have visited more parts of the country than any of my predecessors.

THE COURT ASTONISHED.

"Sinn Feinism," Mr. Birrell pointed out, "is composed of the old anti-British hatred and distrust, and was always noticeable in all places and classes in varying degrees, and was ever-present as a background of Irish politics and character. This feeling is hard to define. It is easy to discern, though incapable of exact measurement. You may assume that it is always there and always dangerous."

Mr. Birrell excused his continued absence from Dublin owing to the necessity of attending Cabinet when deliberating on Ireland.

The witness astonished the Court by saying that a jackdaw or magpie might have done as well. He admitted that he ought to have used his powers to stop the landing of arms. The moment of greatest risk was at the outbreak of war, when it might have been necessary to mobilise 60,000 soldiers to keep down Ireland, but Mr. Redmond's speech averted danger.

IF THE GERMANS HAD LANDED.

"Events have shown that the Irish Government is insufficiently provided with a criminal investigation department," declared Mr. Birrell. "The revolution was doomed to failure, but if there had been a German invasion, the whole population might have risen for or against. There was no effort towards a general disarmament, because it was considered dangerous."

Mr. Justice Shearman—Meanwhile, the Germans might have landed. Why wasn't overt drilling suppressed?

Mr. Birrell—We thought it difficult to prove their association with the enemy. It would have required soldiers. Bloodshed would have resulted in the west north, and south-east. The policy of non-intervention in the case of Ulster was the Cabinet's decision. It was not so in the case of the Sinn Feiners.

INFLUENCE OF PRIESTS.

Questioned as to whether he had special warnings of the trouble, Mr. Birrell said:—"The constabulary reports enable us to form a correct estimate of each locality. These vary much according to the character of the priests. If the priests were anti-Sinn Feiners, Sinn-Feinism died out. If the clergy fostered Sinn Feinism it was promoted and extended."

He did not care to say how many turbulent priests there were, but there were a considerable number.

The inquiry was adjourned.

THE CASEMENT CASE.

EVIDENCE GIVEN AT THE POLICE COURT.

At Bow Street Police Court on May 17th and 18th, Sir John Dickinson, the Magistrate, continued the hearing of evidence in the charges of high treason against Sir Roger Casement and Daniel Bailey, an Irish soldier.

Casement looked sallow, haggard, and weary. He apparently spent a sleepless night. Once or twice he indulged in a hollow laugh like an overwrought man. Just before 1 o'clock he burst into tears, and held a handkerchief to his mouth in a desperate effort to keep his countenance. Sir John Dickinson noticed the incident, and, out of kindly consideration, announced the luncheon interval. Casement afterwards was more cheerful, and chatted in a bright manner with Mr. Gavan Duffy, his solicitor. Casement's boots on Monday were without laces, probably because it was feared that he would commit suicide in the cells. Next day, however, his boots were properly laced.

The witnesses provided a microcosm of Irish rural life, including farmers, labourers, women, farm hands, and constabulary. A curious incident was revealed in the evidence of a farmer named Macarthy, who stated that on Good Friday morning he found his little daughter sitting on the sandhills playing with three huge Mauser revolvers which she had unearthed. They were loaded, but harmless. They were so big that the little mite had not the strength to pull the triggers.

MacCarthy added that he found a boat, and saw footprints on the seashore.

Hussey, a labourer, said he saw a red light at sea on the evening of April 20th. A boat came in to the beach on Good Friday, opposite the same spot.

Mary O'Gorman, farm servant, identified Sir Roger Casement as one of three men whom she saw going towards Ardfert Road early on Good Friday.

Hearn, a member of the Irish Constabulary, said he took the boat, together with pistols and ammunition, from the previous witnesses. He found Casement, who gave him the name of Morton, and said he was the author of "The Life of Saint Bredan."

Dempsey, an Admiralty diver, stated that he examined the steamer *Aude*, sunk off the Irish coast. She was lying in 18 fathoms. He found rifles and ammunition in the sea bed abreast of the hold.

Butler, of the Irish Constabulary, gave evidence that he conveyed Casement from Tralee to Dublin by train. He heard in Killarney of the Killorglin incident, in which a motor-car containing two Sinn Feiners dashed into the river, the occupants being drowned. Casement sobbed, and declared: "They came here on my account. They are two good Irishmen."

The discovery of Casement's code was due to the alertness of Arthur Collins, aged 13, who gave evidence that he was driving a trap near Ardfert when he met two policemen with Casement. The police asked Collins to drive them to Ardfert. Collins saw Casement drop the code, and drove back from Ardfert and recovered it.

The evidence showed that the maps emanated from the German War Office.

Bailey's military record is a good one. His conduct was good.

Sergeant Restwick, of the Irish Constabulary, gave evidence that Bailey asked that witness' superior officer should be called as soon as possible, as he had important information concerning a ship which was about to land arms in Ireland. He offered to give the information if released.

Inspector Britten, the officer who was summoned, stated that Bailey made a statement without any promise that he would be released, though witness promised to bring the matter under the notice of the authorities. Bailey told a story that a Wilson liner captured at the commencement of the war would arrive off Fenit on Eastern Monday, or earlier, with arms, etc., as the Attorney-General had narrated, and that there would be a simultaneous rising in Ireland; and an attack on Dublin Castle. He added that he landed with Casement and Monteith from a submarine.

Mr. Artemus Jones, K.C., counsel for Casement, contended that Bailey's statement had been secured by promising him that he would not be punished.

The Attorney-General, Sir F. E. Smith, replied that Bailey was only promised protection.

The magistrate, Sir John Dickinson, admitted the statement as voluntary.

Asked if he had anything to say, Casement answered huskily, "No."

The prisoners were committed for trial.

GERMANY LOOKING AHEAD.

A SHOCK FROM ENGLAND.

Herr Richter, Under-Secretary for the Interior, announced in the Reichstag that a large sum of money would be available after the war for the re-building of the merchant fleet. Something in that direction was already being done. Workmen from the Imperial shipyards would be spared for the purpose as far as possible.

Herr Stresemann, National Liberal, urged the creation of an Imperial Ministry of Commerce. A calamity to Germany's economic life had been prevented solely by the quick successes of the armies opening vast districts producing raw materials, and German science providing substitutes. "Therefore," he added, "to-day, since the difficulty is overcome, we can safely admit it. An Imperial Ministry of Commerce would closely watch the post-war measures of our enemies. Who would ever have believed that England would adopt compulsory service? She is proceeding with the greatest recklessness, and has no regard for the consequences. She knows no half measures, scruples, or sentimentalities, political or economic. Henceforth everyone, even German representatives abroad, should work as commercial agents. Goods and not money should be sent abroad to improve the rate of German exchanges."

A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY.

SHEFFIELD MERCHANT SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

At Leeds Assizes on May 5th, before Mr. Justice Avory, Albert Bright, 49, iron merchant, Sheffield, pleaded guilty to two charges under the Defence of the Realm Act of collecting and attempting to elicit information with respect to description of war materials which might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and of being in possession of documents containing such information.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., for the Crown, said that the information that the prisoner got was very valuable. Had it got into the hands of those able to use it, the information would have enabled them to manufacture precisely the same sort of material as was being made by an important firm at Sheffield. Apparently he got some of it as early as 1905, when the first *Dreadnought* was laid down in this country. The prosecution could not offer evidence of intention to communicate the information to the enemy, but obviously it would not be obtained except for the purpose of being made use of. The prisoner could not have made use of it himself, for he was impecunious; and he could not have wanted it for a competing British firm, as the information would be supplied officially if such a firm desired to help the Government. There was thus the only alternative conclusion that it was obtained for the purposes of some foreign Power.

Mr. Justice Avory said the result of the plea of guilty was that there was no finding of the Court on the question.

Mr. Charles Mellor, for the prisoner, said there was no evidence except the inference that could be drawn in considering the question of punishment that the prisoner would not have attempted to obtain the information without intending to profit by it. The earlier transactions would not in themselves come within the Defence of the Realm Act, but endeavouring to obtain information from men now working at Vicker's was a very different matter, and there could be no defence on that charge.

Evidence was given by two soldiers who were in custody, as absentees, with the prisoner at Sheffield. They said that the prisoner asked them why they did not turn against their superior officers, referred to himself as a Prussian, boasted of knowing all about guns, and said he never travelled by train, but always on foot or by motor at night.

Mr. Justice Avory said that but for the plea of guilty the jury would have inquired whether the offences were committed with the intention to assist the enemy, and the prisoner would have been in serious danger of having the question decided against him on the evidence that would have been submitted. If they had found that, sentence of death would have been passed without the slightest hesitation. As it was he (the Judge) had to deal with the case. Drawing his own inference as to the gravity of the offence, the conversation with soldiers threw considerable light upon the prisoner's motives and attitude of mind, and it was at least sufficient to show that he was a disloyal subject. The step from that to the inference that he was intending to assist the enemy was so short that it could not be doubted that the jury would have found that fact against him. The prisoner stood confessed as a traitor to his country, and steps must be taken to make it impossible that he should ever have the opportunity of communicating to the enemy the information which he had unlawfully obtained. Sentence of penal servitude for life was passed.

GERMAN LIES FOR ISLAM.

ALLIED RULERS CAPTURED BY MAGNETS.

Further evidence of the mendacious methods employed by Germany in her attempt to win the support of Islam was supplied recently by Bishop Stileman in an address at the 117th anniversary of the Church Missionary Society at Church House.

After mentioning that the King reigned over 90½ millions of Mahomedan subjects, and that the Allies had 120 million Mahomedans within their borders, the Bishop said that our enemies calculated that they would have the support of the whole Mahomedan world if only they could succeed in bringing the Sultan of Turkey into the war against us.

They had circulated many falsehoods amongst the followers of Mahomet, of which he would mention three. The first was that Germany was now a Great Power, and was seeking above everything else to bring Islam up to the position of supremacy which, to some extent, it occupied a thousand years ago. The Kaiser was called Hadji Mahomet Guilliamo, the term Hadji being applied only to persons who had made a pilgrimage to Mecca. The Mahomedans were told that when the Kaiser was at Mecca he lay three days and nights before the great shrine, seeking to know God's will, and that a voice from heaven came to him distinctly as the envoy of the Lord, the saviour of Islam, and the sword of the Lord, saying, "Arise and fight!"

Another dangerous falsehood which the enemy assiduously circulated was that the British had one chief object in waging this war: that as we had the bones of the Pharaohs and some other ancients in the British Museum we should never be satisfied until we could rifle the Prophet Mahomet's tomb and bring his bones also to the British Museum! The third lie was that the whole brood of the Hohenzollerns was descended from the sister of Mahomet, and therefore that all Mahomedans who revered the name of their Prophet were bound to rally round the Central Powers at the present time! A story which had been told to the Mahomedans was that the Germans had a giant aeroplane with a powerful magnet, which had visited Petrograd, Paris, and London, and had succeeded in drawing up the Tsar of all the Russias, the President of the French Republic, and his gracious and unwilling

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Majesty King George out of his bedroom at Buckingham Palace, and that all three were now prisoners in Berlin!

These sorts of falsehoods, concluded the Bishop, might seem puerile to us; nevertheless, they had a great and dangerous effect upon the people in Mahomedan lands.

ORGANIZING THE EMPIRE.

FEDERATION AND AUTONOMY.

CANADIAN VIEWS OF THE PROBLEM.

The speeches of the Prime Minister of Australia have attracted much attention in Canada (says *The Times* correspondent writing from Toronto). It cannot be said that there is no adverse criticism of his utterances. Not even the war has silenced the extreme autonomists. Some of the chief Liberal newspapers frankly oppose all projects of federation. Among these are the *Globe* and the *Daily Star* of Toronto, which are influential, and have a wide circulation. How far they speak for the masses of the Liberal party cannot be definitely stated.

It is certain, however, that there are many Liberal federationists, and that many of those who have been jealous for Colonial self-government now admit the necessity for a better organization of the Empire. It is seen that, although we have an army in Europe and have appropriated hundreds of millions for war purposes, the autonomy of Canada has not been impaired. It is seen, too, that there is need for systematic co-operation in trade and defence. The Dominion will support any rational movement to restrict German trading with British countries and to organize the resources of the Empire for the common advantage. Thus there are powerful forces moving towards co-operation in trade, in defence, and in settlement. These will be strengthened by community of suffering and sacrifice on the battlefields of Europe. There will be a mighty reinforcement of Imperialists when the soldiers return. For these the Empire will be their country. In the common Empire they will demand a full and equal citizenship.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SECURE.

We know now that common action with the Mother Country does not involve the political degradation of the Dominion. We begin to understand that Imperial organization does not threaten self-government in the Dominions, but is the guarantee of self-government for all portions of the Empire. We ask ourselves, too, what position we should occupy if we had not entered the war, either through disapproval of the reasons which determined the decision of the British Cabinet or in obedience to the constitutional objection that Canada was not consulted. Could we have kept out of the war and within the Empire? If not, we must have a voice in peace and war and power to express ourselves before we are committed to any future conflict.

The *Globe* suggests that under a centralized War Department for the Empire we could be ordered, as a result of the alliance with Japan, to provide an army for operations against the United States, and that under federation we should develop the form and spirit of Prussian autocracy. But the federal system has not destroyed free institutions in the United States, while there could be no better assurance of enduring peace between the American Republic and the British Empire than the direct representation of Canada in Imperial Councils. Even the *Globe* admits that the war must produce closer co-operation between the Mother Country and the Dominions, and perhaps until peace is restored it is idle to speculate upon details.

IN FAVOUR OF A CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Empire Club of Toronto, which embraces Liberals and Conservatives in its membership, a resolution in favour of an early Imperial Conference or Convention to consider organization of the Empire was unanimously adopted. But it was held that to suggest any definite scheme of organization would be futile and unwise. It was recognized that the task of the Conference should not be to support a plan but to find a plan. Just as the delegates of the Canadian Provinces settled the provisions of the Canadian Constitution, so the statesmen of the Empire must determine the provisions of an Imperial Constitution, and upon the report of the Conference the British peoples must pronounce judgment. As the delegates at Quebec expressed the sentiment of the British North American provinces, so the task of the delegates at London would be to express and organize the sentiment of the British communities. It would be fatal to commit the delegates to details, for only around a common table can all the phases of the problem be exhaustively considered, difficulties admitted or removed, differences reconciled, and practical proposals developed. It was argued that if such a Conference could not go the full length of federation at least substantial progress towards closer Imperial organization would be assured, and the state of feeling throughout the Empire clearly discovered.

There is no rash haste in the movement in Canada. It is understood that the war is the supreme and immediate problem of the Governments, but it is not thought that there is any unwisdom in preparation for peace and an outlook upon the future. Probably other meetings to consider the resolution adopted by the Empire Club of Toronto, or some similar resolution, will be held throughout the country. The Press of neither party is united in favour of federation. There is a disposition among opponents to invent definite projects and magnify obstacles. Opponents exalt self-government, advocates demand full citizenship and an equal partnership in the Empire. At least the demand for closer organization is formidable, and unquestionably the war has made many converts for federation. It is not known how far Mr. Hughes and Sir Robert Borden are in agreement; but, recalling speeches of the Canadian Prime Minister, the Australian statesman seems only to be more blunt and more aggressive in his statement of the Imperial problem.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 11.20.—Pressure has decreased moderately to slightly in all districts.

The northern depression is moving eastward.

The typhoon developed two centres yesterday, one of which entered the Annam Coast after noon. The other remains stationary to the east of Hainan.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.63 inches. Total since 1st January, 49.70 inches, against an average of 29.49 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	East winds, moderate to strong; showery.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

12TH JUNE, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock...	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	29.81	—	—	SE	1	—
Hakodate	"	29.76	—	—	—	0	—
Tokio	"	29.77	—	—	SSW	1	—
Koshi	"	29.82	—	—	WSW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	29.78	—	—	SSE	2	—
Kagoshima ...	"	29.78	—	—	WNW	1	—
Oshima	"	29.77	—	—	—	0	—
Naha	"	29.76	—	—	NE	1	—
Ishi'jima	"	29.70	—	—	ESE	1	—
Sonin Is.	"	29.81	—	—	—	0	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei.....	"	29.69	62	77	S	2	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29 64	70	100	SE	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	29.63	69	100	SE	4	b
Sharp Peak ...	"	29.77	76	91	—	0	b
Amoy	9 a.	29 64	77	92	E	2	o
Swatow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku.....	5 a.	29.62	73	89	S	2	b
Taichu	"	29 62	75	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	29 61	75	—	NNW	2	b
Koshun	"	29.59	77	—	ENE	2	o
Pescadores ...	"	29.6	79	—	NNE	4	b
Canton	6 a.	29 55	76	91	E	1	b
Hongkong	"	29 52	78	86	E	5	oq
Gap Rock	"	29.52	—	—	E	5	o
Macao	"	29.60	75	96	NNE	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6 a.	29 55	77	96	NE	1	b
Tourane.....	"	29 56	81	—	WNW	2	b
Cape St. James	"	29.63	77	—	SW	4	o
Aparri	"	29.58	75	94	SE	2	o
Dagupan	"	29 58	75	96	SE	4	o
Manila	"	29.61	75	96	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.63	77	91	WSW	1	o
Tacloban	"	29.67	77	91	—	0	o
Iloilo	"	29 67	77	95	S	2	o
Surigao	"	29 67	77	92	SW	1	o
Sabuan	"	29 67.80	95	—	SW	6	b

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

*Tsiki ...	...	6 a.	29.49	81	—	E 4 o
+ Ikko Maru ...		6 a.	29 61	—	—	ENE 5 o
§Cyclops...	...	6 a.	29 68	83	—	ENE — q

* Lat. 21 0 N. Long. 113 49 E.
† Lat. 23 15 N Long. 117.42 E.
§ Lat. 22. 5 N. Long. 114 40 E.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 12th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29 66	29 56	29.58
Temperature ..	80	78	83
Humidity ...	73	86	79
Wind Direction	East	East	East
" Force	5	5	5
Weather	oq	rq	o
Rain		0 63	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th 91
Lowest open-air Temperature on 11th 76

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Capt & Mrs Arntzen
Mr R. L. Atkinson
Mr H. Murray Bain
Mr & Mrs Baldwin
Mr T. D. W. Bannister
Mr J. H. Baring
Mr J. R. Barrett
Mr W. L. L. Barker
Mad. L. de Barres
Miss J. W. Beckwell
Mrs E. R. Bellios
Mr R. E. Bellios
Mr A. Bell
Mr C. D. J. Bell
Mr H. Bickerton
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Mr J. J. Bleeker
Mr J. D. Brown
Mr R. Buchan
Mr J. F. Burke, Jr.
Mr T. J. Burns
Mr & Mrs Burtworth and family
Mr & Mrs R. M. Calkins
Mrs L. Calkins
Mrs Cannable
Mr & Mrs W. C. Casey
Capt L. Cassel
Mr A. C. Chadbourne
Mr C. Chenet
Mr C. E. Chubb
Mrs H. A. B. Conant
Mr F. W. Cox
Mr N. Croucher
Mr W. B. Daniel
Capt J. Dewar
Mr & Mrs F. E. Davis
Mr J. Dewar
Mrs Douglass
Mr F. S. Douglass
Miss M. E. Duffy
Mr A. W. Eastman
Mr C. I. Emery
Mrs W. T. Fahey
Mr G. C. Fenhagen
Mrs C. Finlayson
Mr F. P. Foote
Mr H. J. Fraim
Mr & Mrs C. Gardner
Mr J. Gibb
Mr & Mrs L. A. Goldsmith
Mr & Mrs G. L. Goodman
Mr V. Goudbourn
Mr A. G. Gordon
Mrs Gorton
Mr & Mrs P. J. Gray
Mr W. A. Gray
Mrs A. J. Gray
Mr S. M. S. Gulbay
Mr B. Guggenheim
Mr G. Hamel
Mr & Mrs W. A. Hannibal
Mr G. Harper
Mr V. A. Hraune
Mr C. A. Henderson
Mr L. Hekking
Mr A. Hicks
Mr W. B. Hind
Mr W. J. Hodge
Mrs A. E. Hodgins
Mr G. Holman
Mr A. Shelton Hooper
Mrs Hosford
Mrs Henri Hus
Mr J. St. C. Hunt
Mr E. Joseph
Mr S. M. Joseph
Mr N. B. Karanjia
Dr A. T. Knoderer
Mr & Mrs C. Lauritsen
Mr & Mrs P. Lauder
Mr & Mrs A. E. Leonard
Mr H. Lepisi
Mr W. R. Leveless
Mr S. Longfield
Mr J. M. Loyes
Maj. D. MacDonald
Mr & Mrs N. Macfarlane
Dr O. Marriott
Mr J. McAloon
Mrs F. McGarity
Mr W. C. McCombe
Mr D. McMurray
Mr B. K. Mehta
Dr G. W. McKean
Mr J. Mereski
Mr A. B. Milne
Mr & Mrs C. F Minnitt
Mr E. Moller
Mr W. A. Nawers
Mrs Olivecrona
Dr & Mrs W. W Pearce and child
Mr D. D. Petrie
Mr F. Powell
Mr F. H. Ray
Mr F. L. Robbins
Mr R. Rouse
Mad. R. Salle
Mrs J. B. Searle
Mr & Mrs J. R. Shaw
Mr & Mrs T. W Simmons
Mrs M. Slade
Capt J. Speed
Mr A. B Sorensen
Mr V. Sorby
Mr J. Stalker
Mr D. V. Stevenson
Mr J. W. Stockhouse
Mr J. B. B. Stryker
Mrs Gorton
Mr L. F. Taylor
Mr & Mrs H. H. Taylor
Mr A. L. Tedd
Miss E. H Todd
Mr E. M. Tozer
Mrs A. J. Tuttle and child
Mr & Mrs C. Vis
Mr T. Vis
Mr E. A. Watkinson
Mr S. P. White
Mr S. P. J. Williamson
Mr S. Wiggins
Mr G. G. Wood

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Mr G Bannerman
Mr & Mrs T. S. Cheng
Mr C. Fritz
Mr T van de Graaff
Mr T. N. Gregory
Mr T. Gunn
Mr & Mrs Hammes and children
Mr & Mrs Wm. Jackson
Mr A. Lambden
Miss E. G. Lamtden
Mr T. Leemon
Mr H. McTavish
Mr H Murphy
Mr & Mrs C A. Patton
Mr L. C. Norris
Mrs Olsen and child
Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mrs Pearman
Miss L Tog
Mr W. J. Pringle
Mr & Mrs Puccico and family
Mrs R. A. Ramsay
Mr & Mrs C. E Richardson
Mr J. Sim
Mr F. M. Sowers
Mr E. M. Sleigh
Miss M. Spiess
Mr A. Vander Star
Mr C. Starkey
Mr H. Thornton
Mr Van Vliet
Mrs C E. Watson
Mr D H. Wechel
Mr H Wynmalan

PEAK HOTEL.

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Mr F. W. Cary
Mr & Mrs C. D. Casulli
Mr & Mrs W. A. J. Cooper
Col. R. E. Daring
Mr W. J. Deste
Mr & Mrs E. J. Digle
Mr C. H Ellis
Mr W. H. Ford
Mrs D nan Fuller
Mrs C. Gandot
Mrs E Gandot
Mr & Mrs H. A. Hale
Mr F. A Hazeland
Mr Le Jones
Mrs J. A. Martin and child
Mr & Mrs Meurer
Mr & Mrs Neil Macintyre
Mr V L Perkins
Mr & Mrs V. Menzies and child
Mr & Mrs W. E Roberts and child
Mr C. Skott
Mr & Mrs Hart Smith
Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith
Mr & Mrs Vivian Findley Smith
Maj. General Venning

VESSELS EXPECTED.

The str. *Japan* left Calcutta on 5th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *China* arrived at Yokohama on the 11th instant, left that port on the 12th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on the 20th inst.

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Hongkong, 27th May, 1916. [628

THE SINN FEIN RISING.

MR. BIRRELL'S ADMISSIONS.

Giving evidence before the Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the outbreak of the Irish rebellion, Mr. Augustine Birrell, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that he did not desire to add to or modify Sir Matthew Nathan's statement. He read his own statement, remarking upon the folly of Sinn Feinism, which had led many brave fellows to their doom in the belief that any revolution was better than none.

If at the outset of the war Home Rule had not been placed upon the Statute Book, Mr. Birrell maintained, there would have been a revolt. He contended that the gun-running, the large Orange Covenant and provisional Government, with all the pomp and circumstance of rebellion, had produced a prejudicial effect upon disloyalists elsewhere. There was a spirit abroad that what others were allowed to do they could do. In Ireland, through Mr. Redmond's patriotism, they had preserved during war time an unbroken front, but many did not agree with Mr. Redmond's attitude.

GERMAN ASSISTANCE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE RISING.

It was impossible, proceeded Mr. Birrell, to over-estimate the effect Sir Edward Carson's entering the Cabinet had produced upon the minds of the people. Had Mr. Redmond entered the Cabinet he would not have remained leader of the Nationalists. There was no doubt that German assistance was at the bottom of the rebellion. The war had turned many heads, and had upset all prudent calculations.

Replying to Lord Hardinge, Mr. Birrell said he realised that during the past two years there had been a dangerous movement. He had evidence that disarmament would have been a dangerous policy. Mr. Redmond had stated in the House of Commons that the Sinn Feiners were a negligible quantity.

"I did not attach much importance to his opinion on that matter," said Mr. Birrell, "because I was quite sure that they were dangerous. Mr. Dillon also strongly favoured non-intervention. We had daily reports from the constabulary in all parts, enabling us to form a correct opinion.

"IGNORANT AND NERVOUS."

"I always felt ignorant and nervous of what was occurring in the cellars of Dublin," continued the witness. "Towards the middle of April I heard that the Castle was to be attacked. I had conferred with Lord Kitchener and Lord French on March 20th and 27th, urging them to send more soldiers to Dublin, believing that if they were paraded with bands and bayonets it would have a great effect. The War Office replied that it was busy training men who could not be spared, but, if trouble arose, it could move troops from Liverpool quickly. Lord Wimborne's view was as strong as mine, and it was submitted to the military authorities. Although unable to reside in Ireland except at Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and a short time in summer, I have visited more parts of the country than any of my predecessors.

THE COURT ASTONISHED.

"Sinn Feinism," Mr. Birrell pointed out, "is composed of the old anti-British hatred and distrust, and was always noticeable in all places and classes in varying degrees, and was ever-present as a background of Irish politics and character. This feeling is hard to define. It is easy to discern, though incapable of exact measurement. You may assume that it is always there and always dangerous."

Mr. Birrell excused his continued absence from Dublin owing to the necessity of attending Cabinet when deliberating on Ireland.

The witness astonished the Court by saying that a jackdaw or magpie might have done as well. He admitted that he ought to have used his powers to stop the landing of arms. The moment of greatest risk was at the outbreak of war, when it might have been necessary to mobilise 60,000 soldiers to keep down Ireland, but Mr. Redmond's speech averted danger.

IF THE GERMANS HAD LANDED.

"Events have shown that the Irish Government is insufficiently provided with a criminal investigation department," declared Mr. Birrell. "The revolution was doomed to failure, but if there had been a German invasion, the whole population might have risen for or against. There was no effort towards a general disarmament, because it was considered dangerous."

Mr. Justice Shearman—Meanwhile, the Germans might have landed. Why wasn't overt drilling suppressed?

Mr. Birrell—We thought it difficult to prove their association with the enemy. It would have required soldiers. Bloodshed would have resulted in the west north, and south-east. The policy of non-intervention in the case of Ulster was the Cabinet's decision. It was not so in the case of the Sinn Feiners.

INFLUENCE OF PRIESTS.

Questioned as to whether he had special warnings of the trouble, Mr. Birrell said:—"The constabulary reports enable us to form a correct estimate of each locality. These vary much according to the character of the priests. If the priests were anti-Sinn Feiners, Sinn-Feinism died out. If the clergy fostered Sinn Feinism it was promoted and extended."

He did not care to say how many turbulent priests there were, but there were a considerable number.

The inquiry was adjourned.

THE CASEMENT CASE.

EVIDENCE GIVEN AT THE POLICE COURT.

At Bow Street Police Court on May 17th and 18th, Sir John Dickinson, the Magistrate, continued the hearing of evidence in the charges of high treason against Sir Roger Casement and Daniel Bailey, an Irish soldier.

Casement looked sallow, haggard, and weary. He apparently spent a sleepless night. Once or twice he indulged in a hollow laugh like an overwrought man. Just before 1 o'clock he burst into tears, and held a handkerchief to his mouth in a desperate effort to keep his countenance. Sir John Dickinson noticed the incident, and, out of kindly consideration, announced the luncheon interval. Casement afterwards was more cheerful, and chatted in a bright manner with Mr. Gavan Duffy, his solicitor. Casement's boots on Monday were without laces, probably because it was feared that he would commit suicide in the cells. Next day, however, his boots were properly laced.

The witnesses provided a microcosm of Irish rural life, including farmers, labourers, women, farm hands, and constabulary. A curious incident was revealed in the evidence of a farmer named Macarthy, who stated that on Good Friday morning he found his little daughter sitting on the sandhills playing with three huge Mauser revolvers which she had unearthed. They were loaded, but harmless. They were so big that the little mite had not the strength to pull the triggers.

MacCarthy added that he found a boat, and saw footprints on the seashore.

Hussey, a labourer, said he saw a red light at sea on the evening of April 20th. A boat came in to the beach on Good Friday, opposite the same spot.

Mary O'Gorman, farm servant, identified Sir Roger Casement as one of three men whom she saw going towards Ardfert Road early on Good Friday.

Hearn, a member of the Irish Constabulary, said he took the boat, together with pistols and ammunition, from the previous witnesses. He found Casement, who gave him the name of Morton, and said he was the author of "The Life of Saint Bredan."

Dempsey, an Admiralty diver, stated that he examined the steamer *Aude*, sunk off the Irish coast. She was lying in 18 fathoms. He found rifles and ammunition in the sea bed abreast of the hold.

Butler, of the Irish Constabulary, gave evidence that he conveyed Casement from Tralee to Dublin by train. He heard in Killarney of the Killorglin incident, in which a motor-car containing two Sinn Feiners dashed into the river, the occupants being drowned. Casement sobbed, and declared: "They came here on my account. They are two good Irishmen."

The discovery of Casement's code was due to the alertness of Arthur Collins, aged 13, who gave evidence that he was driving a trap near Ardfert when he met two policemen with Casement. The police asked Collins to drive them to Ardfert. Collins saw Casement drop the code, and drove back from Ardfert and recovered it.

The evidence showed that the maps emanated from the German War Office.

Bailey's military record is a good one. His conduct was good.

Sergeant Restwick, of the Irish Constabulary, gave evidence that Bailey asked that witness' superior officer should be called as soon as possible, as he had important information concerning a ship which was about to land arms in Ireland. He offered to give the information if released.

Inspector Britten, the officer who was summoned, stated that Bailey made a statement without any promise that he would be released, though witness promised to bring the matter under the notice of the authorities. Bailey told a story that a Wilson liner captured at the commencement of the war would arrive off Fenit on Eastern Monday, or earlier, with arms, etc., as the Attorney-General had narrated, and that there would be a simultaneous rising in Ireland, and an attack on Dublin Castle. He added that he landed with Casement and Monteith from a submarine.

Mr. Artemus Jones, K.C., counsel for Casement, contended that Bailey's statement had been secured by promising him that he would not be punished.

The Attorney-General, Sir F. E. Smith, replied that Bailey was only promised protection.

The magistrate, Sir John Dickinson, admitted the statement as voluntary.

Asked if he had anything to say, Casement answered huskily, "No."

The prisoners were committed for trial.

GERMANY LOOKING AHEAD.

A SHOCK FROM ENGLAND.

Herr Richter, Under-Secretary for the Interior, announced in the Reichstag that a large sum of money would be available after the war for the re-building of the merchant fleet. Something in that direction was already being done. Workmen from the Imperial shipyards would be spared for the purpose as far as possible.

Herr Stresemann, National Liberal, urged the creation of an Imperial Ministry of Commerce. A calamity to Germany's economic life had been prevented solely by the quick successes of the armies opening vast districts producing raw materials, and German science providing substitutes. "Therefore," he added, "to-day, since the difficulty is overcome, we can safely admit it. An Imperial Ministry of Commerce would closely watch the post-war measures of our enemies. Who would ever have believed that England would adopt compulsory service? She is proceeding with the greatest recklessness, and has no regard for the consequences. She knows no half measures, scruples, or sentimentalities, political or economic. Henceforth everyone, even German representatives abroad, should work as commercial agents. Goods and not money should be sent abroad to improve the rate of German exchanges."

A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY.

SHEFFIELD MERCHANT SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

At Leeds Assizes on May 5th, before Mr. Justice Avory, Albert Bright, 49, iron merchant, Sheffield, pleaded guilty to two charges under the Defence of the Realm Act of collecting and attempting to elicit information with respect to description of war materials which might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and of being in possession of documents containing such information.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., for the Crown, said that the information that the prisoner got was very valuable. Had it got into the hands of those able to use it, the information would have enabled them to manufacture precisely the same sort of material as was being made by an important firm at Sheffield. Apparently he got some of it as early as 1905, when the first *Dreadnought* was laid down in this country. The prosecution could not offer evidence of intention to communicate the information to the enemy, but obviously it would not be obtained except for the purpose of being made use of. The prisoner could not have made use of it himself, for he was impecunious; and he could not have wanted it for a competing British firm, as the information would be supplied officially if such a firm desired to help the Government. There was thus the only alternative conclusion that it was obtained for the purposes of some foreign Power.

Mr. Justice Avory said the result of the plea of guilty was that there was no finding of the Court on the question.

Mr. Charles Mellor, for the prisoner, said there was no evidence except the inference that could be drawn in considering the question of punishment that the prisoner would not have attempted to obtain the information without intending to profit by it. The earlier transactions would not in themselves come within the Defence of the Realm Act, but endeavouring to obtain information from men now working at Vicker's was a very different matter, and there could be no defence on that charge.

Evidence was given by two soldiers who were in custody, as absentees, with the prisoner at Sheffield. They said that the prisoner asked them why they did not turn against their superior officers, referred to himself as a Prussian, boasted of knowing all about guns, and said he never travelled by train, but always on foot or by motor at night.

Mr. Justice Avory said that but for the plea of guilty the jury would have inquired whether the offences were committed with the intention to assist the enemy, and the prisoner would have been in serious danger of having the question decided against him on the evidence that would have been submitted. If they had found that, sentence of death would have been passed without the slightest hesitation. As it was he (the Judge) had to deal with the case. Drawing his own inference as to the gravity of the offence, the conversation with soldiers threw considerable light upon the prisoner's motives and attitude of mind, and it was at least sufficient to show that he was a disloyal subject. The step from that to the inference that he was intending to assist the enemy was so short that it could not be doubted that the jury would have found that fact against him. The prisoner stood confessed as a traitor to his country, and steps must be taken to make it impossible that he should ever have the opportunity of communicating to the enemy the information which he had unlawfully obtained. Sentence of penal servitude for life was passed.

GERMAN LIES FOR ISLAM.

ALLIED RULERS CAPTURED BY MAGNETS.

Further evidence of the mendacious methods employed by Germany in her attempt to win the support of Islam was supplied recently by Bishop Stileman in an address at the 117th anniversary of the Church Missionary Society at Church House.

After mentioning that the King reigned over 90½ millions of Mahomedan subjects, and that the Allies had 126 million Mahomedans within their borders, the Bishop said that our enemies calculated that they would have the support of the whole Mahomedan world if only they could succeed in bringing the Sultan of Turkey into the war against us.

They had circulated many falsehoods amongst the followers of Mahomet, of which he would mention three. The first was that Germany was now a Great Power, and was seeking above everything else to bring Islam up to the position of supremacy which, to some extent, it occupied a thousand years ago. The Kaiser was called Hadji Mahomet Guilliamo, the term Hadji being applied only to persons who had made a pilgrimage to Mecca. The Mahomedans were told that when the Kaiser was at Mecca he lay three days and nights before the great shrine, seeking to know God's will, and that a voice from heaven came to him distinctly as the envoy of the Lord, the saviour of Islam, and the sword of the Lord, saying, "Arise and fight!"

Another dangerous falsehood which the enemy assiduously circulated was that the British had one chief object in waging this war: that as we had the bones of the Pharaohs and some other ancients in the British Museum we should never be satisfied until we could rifle the Prophet Mahomet's tomb and bring his bones also to the British Museum! The third lie was that the whole brood of the Hohenzollerns was descended from the sister of Mahomet, and therefore that all Mahomedans who revered the name of their Prophet were bound to rally round the Central Powers at the present time! A story which had been told to the Mahomedans was that the Germans had a giant aeroplane with a powerful magnet, which had visited Petrograd, Paris, and London, and had succeeded in drawing up the Tsar of all the Russias, the President of the French Republic, and his gracious and unwilling

(*Continued on next Column.*)

Majesty King George out of his bedroom at Buckingham Palace, and that all three were now prisoners in Berlin!

These sorts of falsehoods, concluded the Bishop, might seem puerile to us; nevertheless, they had a great and dangerous effect upon the people in Mahomedan lands.

ORGANIZING THE EMPIRE.

FEDERATION AND AUTONOMY.

CANADIAN VIEWS OF THE PROBLEM.

The speeches of the Prime Minister of Australia have attracted much attention in Canada (says *The Times* correspondent writing from Toronto). It cannot be said that there is no adverse criticism of his utterances. Not even the war has silenced the extreme autonomists. Some of the chief Liberal newspapers frankly oppose all projects of federation. Among these are the *Globe* and the *Daily Star* of Toronto, which are influential, and have a wide circulation. How far they speak for the masses of the Liberal party cannot be definitely stated.

It is certain, however, that there are many Liberal federationists, and that many of those who have been jealous for Colonial self-government now admit the necessity for a better organization of the Empire. It is seen that, although we have an army in Europe and have appropriated hundreds of millions for war purposes, the autonomy of Canada has not been impaired. It is seen, too, that there is need for systematic co-operation in trade and defence. The Dominion will support any rational movement to restrict German trading with British countries and to organize the resources of the Empire for the common advantage. Thus there are powerful forces moving towards co-operation in trade, in defence, and in settlement. These will be strengthened by community of suffering and sacrifice on the battlefields of Europe. There will be a mighty reinforcement of Imperialists when the soldiers return. For these the Empire will be their country. In the common Empire they will demand a full and equal citizenship.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SECURE.

We know now that common action with the Mother Country does not involve the political degradation of the Dominion. We begin to understand that Imperial organization does not threaten self-government in the Dominions, but is the guarantee of self-government for all portions of the Empire. We ask ourselves, too, what position we should occupy if we had not entered the war, either through disapproval of the reasons which determined the decision of the British Cabinet or in obedience to the constitutional objection that Canada was not consulted. Could we have kept out of the war and within the Empire? If not, we must have a voice in peace and war and power to express ourselves before we are committed to any future conflict.

The *Globe* suggests that under a centralized War Department for the Empire we could be ordered, as a result of the alliance with Japan, to provide an army for operations against the United States, and that under federation we should develop the form and spirit of Prussian autocracy. But the federal system has not destroyed free institutions in the United States, while there could be no better assurance of enduring peace between the American Republic and the British Empire than the direct representation of Canada in Imperial Councils. Even the *Globe* admits that the war must produce closer co-operation between the Mother Country and the Dominions, and perhaps until peace is restored it is idle to speculate upon details.

IN FAVOUR OF A CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Empire Club of Toronto, which embraces Liberals and Conservatives in its membership, a resolution in favour of an early Imperial Conference or Convention to consider organization of the Empire was unanimously adopted. But it was held that to suggest any definite scheme of organization would be futile and unwise. It was recognized that the task of the Conference should not be to support a plan but to find a plan. Just as the delegates of the Canadian Provinces settled the provisions of the Canadian Constitution, so the statesmen of the Empire must determine the provisions of an Imperial Constitution, and upon the report of the Conference the British peoples must pronounce judgment. As the delegates at Quebec expressed the sentiment of the British North American provinces, so the task of the delegates at London would be to express and organize the sentiment of the British communities. It would be fatal to commit the delegates to details, for only around a common table can all the phases of the problem be exhaustively considered, difficulties admitted or removed, differences reconciled, and practical proposals developed. It was argued that if such a Conference could not go the full length of federation at least substantial progress towards closer Imperial organization would be assured, and the state of feeling throughout the Empire clearly discovered.

There is no rash haste in the movement in Canada. It is understood that the war is the supreme and immediate problem of the Governments, but it is not thought that there is any unwisdom in preparation for peace and an outlook upon the future. Probably other meetings to consider the resolution adopted by the Empire Club of Toronto, or some similar resolution, will be held throughout the country. The Press of neither party is united in favour of federation. There is a disposition among opponents to invent definite projects and magnify obstacles. Opponents exalt self-government, advocates demand full citizenship and an equal partnership in the Empire. At least the demand for closer organization is formidable, and unquestionably the war has made many converts for federation. It is not known how far Mr. Hughes and Sir Robert Borden are in agreement; but, recalling speeches of the Canadian Prime Minister, the Australian statesman seems only to be more blunt and more aggressive in his statement of the Imperial problem.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 11.20.—Pressure has decreased moderately to slightly in all districts.

The northern depression is moving eastward.

The typhoon developed two centres yesterday, one of which entered the Annam Coast after noon. The other remains stationary to the east of Hainan.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.53 inches. Total since 1st January, 49.70 inches, against an average of 29.49 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	East winds, moderate to strong; showery.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

12TH JUNE, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock...	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro ...	5 a.	29.81	—	—	SE	1	—
Hakodate ...	"	29.75	—	—	—	0	—
Tokio ...	"	29.77	—	—	SSW	1	—
Kochi ...	"	29.82	—	—	WSW	1	—
Nagasaki ...	"	29.73	—	—	SSE	2	—
Kagoshima ...	"	29.78	—	—	WNW	1	—
Oshima ...	"	29.77	—	—	—	0	—
Naha ...	"	29.75	—	—	NE	1	—
Ishi'jima ...	"	29.70	—	—	ESE	1	—
Bonin Is. ...	"	29.81	—	—	—	0	—
Chefoo ...	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei...	"	29.69	62	77	S	2	o
Hankow ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai ...	"	29.64	70	100	SE	1	b
Gutzlaff ...	"	29.63	69	100	SE	4	b
Sharp Peak ...	"	29.77	76	91	—	0	b
Amoy ...	9 a.	29.64	77	92	E	2	o
Swatow ...	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku ...	5 a.	29.62	73	89	S	2	b
Taichu ...	"	29.62	75	—	—	0	b
Tainan ...	"	29.61	75	—	NNW	2	b
Koshun ...	"	29.59	77	—	ENE	2	o
Pescadores ...	"	29.6	79	—	NNE	4	b
Canton ...	6 a.	29.55	76	91	E	1	b
Hongkong ...	"	29.53	78	86	E	5	oq
Gap Rock ...	"	29.52	—	—	E	b	o
Macao ...	"	29.50	75	96	NNE	4	o
Wuchow ...	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien ...	6 a.	29.55	77	96	NE	1	b
Tourane...	"	29.56	81	—	WNW	2	b
Cape St. James ...	"	29.63	77	—	SW	4	o
Aparri ...	"	29.58	75	94	SE	2	o
Dagupan ...	"	29.58	75	96	SE	4	o
Manila ...	"	29.61	75	96	—	0	o
Legaspi ...	"	29.63	77	91	WSW	1	o
Tacloban ...	"	29.67	77	91	—	0	o
Iloilo ...	"	29.67	77	25	S	2	o
Surigao	"	29.67	77	92	SW	1	o
Sibuan ...	"	29.67.80	95	95	SW	6	b

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

*Tjikini ... ... 6 a. 29.49 81 — — E 4 o
+ *Ikko Maru* .. 6 a. 29.61 — — ENE 5 c
§ *Yelopos*... ... 6 a. 1968.83 — — ENE — q

* Lat. 21 0 N. Long. 113.42 E.
† Lat. 23 15 N. Long. 117.42 E.
§ Lat. 22. 5 N. Long. 114 40 E.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 12th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.66	29.58	29.58
Temperature	80	78	82
Humidity	78	86	79
Wind Direction	East	East	East
" Force	5	5	5
Weather	cq	cq	c
Rain ...		0.53	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th ... 91
Lowest open-air Temperature on 11th ... 76

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Capt & Mrs Arntzen
Mr B. L. Atkinson
Mr H. Murray Baillie
Mr & Mrs Baldwin
Mr T. D. W. Bannister
Mr J. H. Baring
Mr J. R. Barrett
Mr W. L. L. Barker
Mad. L. de Barres
Miss J. W. Becknell
Mrs E. R. Bellilios
Mr R. E. Bellilios
Mr A. Bell
Mr C. D. J. Bell
Mr H. Bickerton
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Mr J. J. Bleeker
Mr J. D. Brown
Mr R. Buchan
Mr J. F. Burke, Jr.
Mr T. J. Burns
Mr & Mrs Butterworth and family
Mr & Mrs R. M. Calkins
Mrs L. Calkins
Mrs Cannable
Mr & Mrs W. C. Casey
Capt J. Cassel
Mr E. C. Chadbourne
Mr C. Chenet
Mr C. E. Chubb
Mrs H. A. R. Conant
Mr F. W. Cox
Mr N. Croucher
Mr W. B. Daniel
Capt J. Dewar
Mr & Mrs F. E. Davis
Mr J. Dewar
Mrs Douglass
Mr F. S. Douglass
Miss M. E. Duffy
Mr A. W. Eastman
Mr C. I. Emery
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Mrs C. Fitzlayton
Mr F. P. Foote
Mr H. J. Froim
Mr & Mrs C. Gardner
Mr J. Gibb
Mr & Mrs L. A. Goldsmith
Mr & Mrs G. L. Goodman
Mr V. Goudbourn
Mr A. G. Gordon
Mrs Gorton
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Mr W. A. Gray
Mrs A. J. Gray
Mr S. M. S. Gulbay
Mr B. Guggenheim
Mr G. Hamel
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Mr G. Harper
Mr V. A. Heaune
Mr C. A. Henderson
Mr L. Hekking
Mr A. Hicks
Mr W. B. Hind
Mr W. J. Hodge
Mrs A. E. Hodgins
Mr G. Holman
Mr A. Shelton Hooper
Mrs Hosford
Mrs Henri Hus
Mr J. St. C. Hunt
Mr E. Joseph
Mr S. M. Joseph
Mr N. B. Karanjia
Dr A. T. Knoderer
Mr & Mrs C. Lauritsen
Mr & Mrs P. Lauder
Mr & Mrs A. E. Leonard
Mr H. Lepie
Mr W. B. Loveless
Mr S. Longfield
Mr J. M. Loyes
Maj. D. MacDonald
Mr & Mrs N. Macfarlane
Dr O. Marriott
Mr J. McAloon
Mrs F. McGarity
Mr W. C. McCombe
Mr D. McMurray
Mr B. K. Mehta
Dr G. W. McKean
Mr J. Merecki
Mr A. B. Milne
Mr & Mrs C. F. Minnitt
Mr E. Moller
Mr W. A. Nawers
Mrs Olivecrona
Dr & Mrs W. W. Pearce and child
Mr D. D. Petrie
Mr F. Powell
Mr F. H. Ray
Mr F. L. Robbins
Mr R. Rouse
Mad. R. Salle
Mrs J. B. Searle
Mr & Mrs J. B. Shaw
Mr & Mrs T. W. Simmons
Mrs M. Slade
Capt J. Speed
Mr A. B. Sorensen
Mr V. Sorby
Mr J. Stalker
Mr D. V. Stevenson
Mr J. W. Stockhouse
Mr J. B. B. Styker
Mrs Gorton
Mr L. F. Taylor
Mr & Mrs H. H. Taylor
Mr A. L. Todd
Miss E. H. Todd
Mr E. M. Tozer
Mrs A. J. Tuttle and child
Mr & Mrs C. Vis
Mr J. Vis
Mr E. A. Watkinson
Mr S. P. White
Mr S. P. J. Williamson
Mr S. Wigg
Mr G. G. Wood

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Mr G. Bannerman
Mr & Mrs T. S. Cheng
Mr C. Fritz
Mr T. van de Graaff
Mr T. N. Gregory
Mr T. Gunn
Mr & Mrs Hammes and children
Mr & Mrs Wm. Jackson
Mr J. Joseph
Mr A. Lambden
Miss E. G. Lambden
Mr T. Leeman
Mr H. Mollavish
Mr H. Murphy
Mr & Mrs C. A. Patton
Mr L. C. Norris
Mrs Olsen and child
Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mrs Pearman
Miss L. To
Mr W. J. Pringle
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Mrs R. A. Ramsay
Mr & Mrs C. E. Richardson
Mr J. Sim
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Mr A. Vander Star
Mr C. Starkey
Mr H. Thornton
Mr Van Vliet
Mr C. E. Watson
Mr D. H. Wechel
Mr H. Wynmalen

PEAK HOTEL.

Mr & Mrs F. R. J. Adams and child
Mr F. W. Cary
Mr & Mrs C. D. Casalli
Mr & Mrs W. A. J. Cooper
Col. R. E. Darling
Mr W. J. Deane
Mr & Mrs E. J. Diggle
Mr C. H. Ellis
Mr W. H. Ford
Mrs D. nan Fuller
Mrs C. Gaudot
Miss E. Gaudot
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale
Mr L. A. Hazeland
Mr Le Jones
Mrs J. A. Martin and child
Mr & Mrs Meurer
Mr & Mrs Neil Macintyre
Mr V. L. Perkins
Mr & Mrs V. Menes and child
Mr & Mrs W. E. Roberts and child
Mr C. Skott
Mr & Mrs Bert Smith
Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith
Mr & Mrs Vivian Findley Smith
Maj. General Ventris

VESSELS EXPECTED.

The str. *Japan* left Calcutta on 5th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *China* arrived at Yokohama on the 11th instant, left that port on the 12th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on the 20th inst.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.

JUNE 29 - SEPT. 5 - NOV. 11.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1916. [628

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,208, G. A. Morse, 12th June—Bangkok 4th June, Rice and Timber.—Butterfield & Swire.

CYCLOPS, British str., 5,762, D. Arthur, 12th June—Shanghai 9th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,363, E. A. Hodgins, 12th June—Saigon 8th June, Rice.—Order.

HANGCHOW, British str., 999, E. P. Partridge, 11th June—Saigon 6th June, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

NAMSANG, British str., 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 11th June—Singapore 6th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NEVIS, Norwegian str., 777, Solvesen, 10th June—Saigon 6th June, Rice.—Order.

SUNGKIANG, British str., 978, J. Robinson, 12th June—Haiphong 10th June, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,216, Westerlund, 12th June—Shanghai 8th June, General.—Order.

TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 10th June—Manila 7th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

YETEROFU MARU, Japanese str., 2,997, K. Ogura, 12th June—Moji 6th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

YINGCHOW, British str., 1,328, Jones, 11th June—Shanghai 8th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Taishun*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Grey.

Per *Changchow*, from Bangkok, for Hongkong, Mr. C. S. Coy and Mr. J. Ehrhardt.

Per *Namsang*, from Singapore, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Geake, Mr. Ferrel, Mr. Gilbertson, Mr. Shover, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hess and 3 children.

DEPARTED.

Per *Nikko Maru*, for Japan, etc., Hon. Mr. T. C. Beirne, Mrs. A. C. Combage, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kusumoto and maid, Mr. H. Sandrant, Mr. J. Day, Mr. L. S. Kibble, Mr. and Mrs. R. Aitkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. Isokane and 2 children, Mr. Homesgard, Mr. E. Pontey, Mr. G. Saito, Mr. S. Nakagami, Miss I. Richards, Miss M. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Master Allen, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Briand and child, Mr. Riu, Mrs. Wyatt Smith, infant and amah, Mr. J. Sloan, Mr. Riu, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Luis Rivera, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lane and child, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. J. O'Dea, Mr. Hashimoto, Mr. G. Abe, Mr. F. D. Sholin, Mr. Masuchi, Mr. Ito, Mr. Nakazawa, Mr. J. Dacodas, Mr. V. Reyes, Mrs. T. Matsumoto. Miss Okubo, Messrs. A. M. A. Diganiwala, A. Faizullabhoy, J. Morita, J. Hara, Okamoto, G. Inoue, and Nagatomi.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

ASIA MARU, Japanese str., 2,414, Nishi, 9th June—Moji 4th June, General.—Order.

CHANGSHA, British str., 1,463, F. C. Gambrill, 9th June—Melbourne 8th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHILDAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, Nielsen, 9th June—Saigon 5th June, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 5th June—Port Parseval 3rd June, Lime Stone.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,127, W. S. Ross, 15th May—Shanghai 11th May, General.—Order.

DIVA, Norwegian str., 833, Jorgensen, 10th June—Bangkok 3rd June, Rice.—Order.

EMPRESS OF ASIA, British str., 8,883, W. Davison, 9th June—Vancouver 19th May, General.—Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 29th May—Saigon 28th May, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOKSANG, British str., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 8th June—Moji 2nd June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Thomson, 11th June—Foochow 8th June, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HANOI, French str., 742, Morvan, 10th June—Haiphong 9th June, General.—A. R. Marty.

HINSANG, British str., 1,359, Kennedy, 2nd June—Sandakan 27th May, Timber and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HOIHOW, British str., 896, Ritchie, 6th June—Shanghai 2nd June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KAIGAN, British str., 1,142, Laver, 8th June—Saigon 4th June, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

KANSU, British str., 1,143, Cole, 7th June—Wuhu 26th May, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. F. Richard, 8th June—Saigon 4th June, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MANAPOURI, British str., 1,288, Jamieson, 7th June—Saigon 3rd June, Rice.—Order.

MANILA MARU, Japanese str., 6,258, ——, 9th June—Shanghai 6th June, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NANYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,987, Nakanashi, 8th June—Wakamatsu 1st June, Coal.—Order.

NAUNSMITH, American str., 1,767, T. K. Wamagee, 15th May—Kobe 7th May, General.—Order.

PHEUMPENH, British str., 1,065, N. G. Majer, 7th June—Saigon 3rd June, Rice.—Order.

PEREGRINE, British str., 2,339, Jones, 22nd May—Freemantle 6th May Sandal Wood.—Order.

SATSUKI MARU, Japanese str., 1,299, Fumoto, 9th June—Dairen 1st June, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SHINFOO, Chinese str., 1,600, Weidman, 7th June—Saigon 2nd June, Rice.—Order.

SINKIANG, British str., 1,616, Owen, 10th June—Shanghai 7th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,644, T. Hamada, 10th June—Manila 8th General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TACOMA, British str., 4,096, P. Stewart, 9th June—San Francisco 8th May, Case Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w" together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAGOYA	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	CITY OF VIENNA	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 18th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	KATORI MARU	Jap. str.	—	B. Kon	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NYANZA	Brit. str.	—	J. Gaunt	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	MAGELLAN	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 27th inst.
MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	JESERIC	Brit. str.	—	R. White	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 15th inst.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, &c.	MANILA MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Murasumi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
MEXICAN PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 11th July at Noon.
NEW YORK	SAINT BEDE	Am. str.	—		DODWELL & Co., LTD.	About 3rd July.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA S'HAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	CHINA	Am. str.	—		CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.	On 29th inst.
SAN FARN SICO VIA NAGASAKI	KARIMOHN	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 12th July.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Bent	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th July, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	To-morrow.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hailey	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 1st July.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 12th July.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 26th July.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 1st July, at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. C. Gambrill	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Yoshikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th July, at 10 A.M.
KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at Noon.
JAPAN	TJIBODAS	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOYOMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Fujie	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow,
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. M. Smith	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	H. E. Gilory	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 15th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Wada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Biokart	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 16th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	TJIKINI	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 16th inst
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PAUL LECAT	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	G. P. Sedden	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 1st July.
NINGPO, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	HOIHOW	Brit str.	1 m.	W. Freer	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIHONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 16th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 20th inst., at 2 P.M.
TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	AMAKUSA MARU	Jap.	—	Konishi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 9 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Tsukushie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit str.	—	Knight	JARDINE, MATESON & Co., LD.	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Mesney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, SANDAKAN, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, &c.	NIITAKE MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU	Jap str.	—	K. Ogura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
BOMBAY VIA PENANG, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	SAIGON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 7 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tsuda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 17th inst., at 8 A.M.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	G. H. Alcock	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 16th inst., at Noon

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

	FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
*	KOBE and MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Wed'day, 14th June, Noon.
†	SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Wed'day, 14th June, 3 P.M.
*	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Wed'day, 14th June, 4 P.M.
†*	SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 15th June, D'light.
‡	SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thursday, 15th June Noon.
*	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 16th June, 3 P.M.
†	SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 16th June, D'light.
‡	SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 16th June, Noon.
	HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Saturday, 17th June, 9 A.M.
*	MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 17th June 3 P.M.
*	MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 24th June 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUNSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad, Datu, Simpang, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th June 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215. AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915 [24

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE.

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SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

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Hongkong, 15th April, 1916. 23

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTEAGLE" ... ... INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA"... 14 JUNE	"EMPRESS OF ASIA"... 9 AUG.
*"MONTEAGLE" ... 1 JULY	*"MONTEAGLE" ... 3) AUG.
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"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 25 JULY	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 20 SEPT.

* Calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NAGOYA Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	Noon, 16th June	Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Khyber."
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	NELLORE Capt. A. M King	About 22nd June	Direct Service.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NYANZA Capt. J. Gaunt,	Noon 29th June	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	About 1st July	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1916. 1

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FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Langchow.
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Tsingtau.	Santu.	Hokow.
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Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Harbin.	Kirin.	Changchun.
Swatow.		

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Kunsan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

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Tonkin Provinces.	Hué.	Saigon.
	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila. Iloilo. Cebu.

BORNEO.

Sarawak. Labuan.
Brunei. British North Borneo.

BANGKOK.

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Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.

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NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar

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The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, though condensed in every possible manner, contains every year more pages.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 13th to 15th June, 1916.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER H'kong Mean Time	Height	LOW WATER H'kong. Mean Time	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	13	m 6 25	6 7	m 0 11	2 8
		7 53 a	4 2	2 8 a	1 3
Wed.	14	m 7 5	7 3	m 0 47	2 8
		8 35 a	4 1	2 54 a	0 6
Thurs.	15	m 7 50	7 8	m 1 24	2 9
		9 54 a	4 1	3 39 a	0 0
Fri.	16	m 8 38	8 2	m 2 3	2 9
		10 51 a	4 0	4 24 a	0 3
Satur.	17	m 9 28	8 3	m 2 46	3 0
		11 47 a	4 0	5 10 a	0 4
Sun.	18	m 10 19	8 2	m 3 33	3 0
				5 57 a	0 2
Mon.	19	m 0 42	4 0	m 4 23	3 1
		m 11 12	7 7	6 45 a	0 2

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong	Connecting with	From Colombo
S.S. "JESERIC" ...		About 15th June.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

20

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	"CITY OF VIENNA"	On 18th June.
LONDON & SWANSEA ...	"CITY OF BOMBAY"...	...On 22nd July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
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OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.

Hongkong 11th April, 1916. 10a

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO, CHEEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"HOIHOW"	On 13th June, 4 P.M.
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG" ...	On 14th June, 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 14th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 15th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW" ...	On 16th June, D'light.

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S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

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For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. S. Thomson ...	WED'DAY, 14th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore ...	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1916. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain G. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 22nd June.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. 27

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1916	Due at London 1916
NAGOYA	June 15	KHYBER	July 17	July 24
NYANZA	June 29	Through Steamer	Aug.	Aug. 13
NELLORE	July 14	Through Steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NANKIN	July 23	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
SOMALI	Aug. 11	KAISAR-I-HIND ...	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORE	Aug. 25	MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 25	Nov. 4

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NELLORE	THURSDAY, 22nd June.
NANKIN	SATURDAY, 1st July.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 15th July.
NORE	SATURDAY, 29th July.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transhipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles. if calling about	Due London about
NOVARA...	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 30

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.
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E. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamers and Displacement	Tons	Sailing Date:
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFFE ...	§ KATORI MARU Capt. Kon	21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon
	§ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tsuura	21,000	THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	§ SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 4 P.M.
	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Nima	12,500	WED'DAY 19th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Takano	13,500	WED'DAY, 14th June, at 4 P.M.
	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	CEYLON MARU Capt. Tsuda	10,000	SATURDAY, 17th June.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	YETOROFU MARU Capt. K. Ogura	8,800	TUESDAY 13th June
SHANGHAI, and KOBE YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fujio	8,000	WED'DAY, 14th June
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ AKI MARU Capt. K. Yohikawa	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	16,000	THURSDAY, 15th June, at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

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To London	1st Single	Yen 650.	To London	2nd	Single	Yen	430.
"	" Return	" 975.	"	"	Return	"	650.
To London,	via New York				£67.2.0.		
"	"	"	"	Montreal	£66.18.0.		
To Victoria,	Vancouver, Seattle,		1st	Single	£30.		
"	"	"	1st	Return	£45.		
To Sydney,	1st Single £40.	To Melbourne,	1st	Single	£41.		
"	1st Return £72.	"	"	1st Return	£73.16.		
To Yokohama,	1st Return $150.	To Kobe	1st	Return	$135.		
"	2nd " $90.	"	"	2nd	"	$83.	

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Tour No. 1 £112.8. Tour No. 2 £111.17.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailings, &c., apply to—

B MORI MANAGER.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong.
* DAIREN MARU	9,000 — 12 knots	SUN. 18 h June Noon.
† PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	... TUES., 4th July 10 30 A M
* KWANTO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	... SATUR, 8th July Noon.
‡ KIYO MARU	17,200 — 14 knots	... TUES., 11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 18th July Noon
* JINYO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	... WED., 26th July Noon
† NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	...TUES., 1st Aug. 10 30 A M
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES, 15th Aug Noon.

† Via MANILA. Omitting Shanghai * Cargo only.
‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45 ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO,
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200 — 14 knots ...	TUESDAY, 11th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. 1213

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	Steamer	To Sail.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PAUL LECAT	On or about 17th June.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via SAIGON and PORTS ..... (Without Transhipment)	MAGELLAN	On or about 27th June.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, $135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, $150.00.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING

TELEPHONE 740 2

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA,

* "MANILA MARU" ... ... THURSDAY, 22nd June, at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

"NITTAKA MARU" ... ... THURSDAY, 29th June, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

‡ "AMAKUSA MARU" ... ... SUNDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
§ "SOSHU MARU" ... ... WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 9 A.M.

‡ Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
§ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. NOS. 744 and 745. 56

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EMPIRE	10th June	On 1st July, 11 A.M.
EASTERN	3rd July	On 27th July, 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station :—

Tean

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Europe (London 14th May, via Siberia)	*Shanghing* ...	13th June.
Europe (via Negapatam)...	*Mishima Maru*	15th June.
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Saigon	*Manapouri* ...	Tuesday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	*Hann*	Tuesday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan*	Tuesday, 13th, 1.00 P.M.
Ningpo, Chefoo and Newchwang	*Hoihow*	Tuesday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Colombo and Bombay	*Yetorofu Maru* ...	Tuesday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	**Sungkiang* ...	Wednesday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	*Kutsang*	Wednesday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C. (Canada), United States, South America and United Kingdom via Vancouver) ... (Europe via Siberia) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 17th June	*Empress of Asia* ...	Wednesday, 14th, Registration ... 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Laisang*	Wednesday 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	**Wosang*	Wednesday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Tango Maru*	Wednesday, 14th, Registration ... 2.15 P.M. Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	**Taming* ...	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan, via Moji ...	**Namsang*	Wednesday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Kobe ... ... (Europe via Siberia) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 19th June.	*Mishima Maru*	Thursday, 15th Registration ... 4.15 P.M. Letters ... 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	**Siukiang*	Thursday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Sandakan	*Hinsang*	Thursday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ... ... (Europe via Siberia) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 19th June)	*Yingchow*	Thursday, 15th, Registration ... 4.15 P.M. Letters ... 5.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	**Tjikini* ...	Friday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden Egypt and Europe ... ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 15th June, at 5 p.m.	*Nagoya*	Friday, 16th, Registration ... 10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong*	Friday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Booksang*	Friday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Tatsang*	Saturday, 17th, 7.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	*Tjibodas*	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching* ...	Tuesday, 20th 1.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada	*Manila Maru* ...	Thursday, 22nd. Registration 12.15 P.M. Letters ... 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania New Zealand, and New Guinea via Port Darwin, ...	*Changsha*	Tuesday, 27th. Registration 10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARDS.

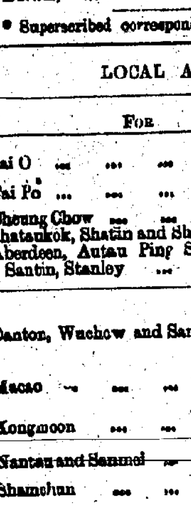
For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays.
Tai O	8.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shatankok, Shatin and Shaungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shau, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays.
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 3.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration close at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

YOUR
MOTOR BOATS AND CARS



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CROWN DRY CELLS
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Bells, Telephones or Ignition Coils.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	June 10th.
On London:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/-⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	2/-⅛
Bank Bills, at 20 days' sight	2/-⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/-⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight...	2/1⅛
Documentary Bills 4 mos.' st.	2/1⅛
On Paris:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	283
Credits, at 4 months' sight...	283½
On New York:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	48⅝
Credits, at 60 days' sight...	—
On Bombay:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand.....	152½
On Calcutta:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	152½
On Shanghai:—	
Bank Bills, at sight	71½ n.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama:—	
On Demand	95⅞
On Manila:—On demand—Pesos	96
On Singapore:—	
On Demand	86⅞
On Batavia:—	
On Demand	116½
On Haiphong:—	
On Demand	4 % pm.
On Saigon:—	
On Demand	32⅝ pm. n.
On Bangkok:—	
On Demand	75½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$9.70 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fins, per tael ...	$55.90
Bar Silver, per oz.	30d.

Subsidiary Coins.

		per cent.
Hongkong	cents pieces...	$ 2.05 discount.
Hongkong...	10 ,, ...	$ 2.00 ,,
Canton.....	20 ,, ...	$15.01 ,,
Canton.....	10 ,, ...	$15.01 ,,

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1916.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash	Return on basis of last Div'd.
Banks.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	($765, buyers $760, sales L'don	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	all	8½, sal. & buy.	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	$5	all	$4½, buyers	8½ p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld.	50,000	$1	all	$1, sellers	7 p.c.
Cotton Mills.—	200,000	$10	all	$9, sellers	
S'hai. Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 89, sal. & buy	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 12, buyers	5½ p.c.
International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 70	all	Tls. 75½	
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls100	all	Tls. 70	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls.	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	T.130, sal. & buy.	8½ p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited.	40,000	$7½	$6	$5½, sales	
Docks and Wharves.—					4½ p.c.
H'Kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G.Co., Ltd.	60,000	$50	all	$31	3½ p.c.
H'Kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	$50	all	$12½, buyers	
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	58,700	Tls100	all	T. 76, buyers	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 9	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls100	all	Tls. 31	6½ p.c.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited.	400,000	$10	all	$9.30, sales $9½, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited.	60,000	$10	all	$15	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.	20,000	$50	all	$112, sellers	4½ p.c. 6 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited.	6,500	$25	all	$170	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	$10	all	$12½	
Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited. ...	325,000	5/-	all	16.3", sales	5½ p.c.
Insurances.—					5½ p.c.
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited...	10,000	2250	$50	$400	6½ p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited.	20,000	150	$20	$158	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	8,000	$250	$50	$275	5½ p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited. ...	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 175	
Union Insurance Society, Limited.	12,400	$250	$100	$910	
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd. ...	12,000	$100	$60	$230, sellers @ Ex 73	6½ p.c.
Lands and Buildings.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	$100	all	$101, buyers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Limited.	10,000	$100	all	$98, sellers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	$100	$75	$200	7½ p.c.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.	150,000	$10	all	$7, sellers	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd...	5,000	$10	$30	$33	6 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. ...	78,000	Tls$50	all	Tls. 90	
West Point Building Co., Limited. ...	12,500	$50	all	$86	
Maatschappij tot Mijn.' Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds.10	all	Tls. 27½, buyers	
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Limited.	1,000,000	£1	all	32/6, buyers	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	all	27/-, buyers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.	200,000	£1	all	$2.90, sellers	7 p.c.
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	£1	n'l	42/6	
	25,000	$10	all	$94, buyers	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$1	$0.70	
Refineries.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited. ...	20,000	$100	all	$114½, buyers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	$100	all	$28 buyers	5 p.c
Steamship Companies.—					4½ p.c.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited.	20,000	$50	all	$130, sales	
H'kong., Canton & Macao S. B Co., Ltd.	20,000	$15	all	$12, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000 d 50,000 f.	£5	all	pref $45, buy. def. $117, buy	7½ p.c.
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,610	£1	all	96/-buy/97/-sal.	42 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited.	40,000	$10	all	$36	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	all	$29	7½ p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	all	$3½	
Stores and Dispensaries.—					7 p.c.
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$8½, buyers	9 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	$10	all	$6.80 x. div. sel.	6 p.c.
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$1	all	$14, buyers	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotations.
Chinese Imperial 1885.	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

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ORDER THE
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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.
24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!

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THREE CASTLES "MAGNUMS"
are recognised and greatly appreciated all over the world and they still remain
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BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
C. S. Sharp, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance
On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
,, 6 ,, 3½ ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 4 ,, ,,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA.
GOVERNMENT BANK.
(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan Luanhsien, Tsangshsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Wuchow, Shaohsin, Chikshin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinan, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Foochow, Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chiuchow, Antung Canton, Kumiyang, Peking Kuaihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

Canton Branch
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange
Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [560

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm Dickson
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914 [113

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter).

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... ,, 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... ... ,, 4,680,000

President: Tetsutaro Sakurai, Esq.
Vice-President: Kojuro Nakagawa, Esq

Directors.
Yutoshi Sada, Esq.
Kyuroku Yamanari, Esq
Shingo Minami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (Taiwan).
Branches and Agencies.

Akoo	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karekon	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shangha	Taito
Foochow	Kinkiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

Correspondents at
Cheribon, Chashun, Dairen Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, New York, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga, Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des Vœux Road.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Y. KIKUCHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1916. [642

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed ,, ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ,, ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ,, ... 550,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius)		Mahé (Seychelles).	

Hongkong Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [79

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 2nd November 1914. [10

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